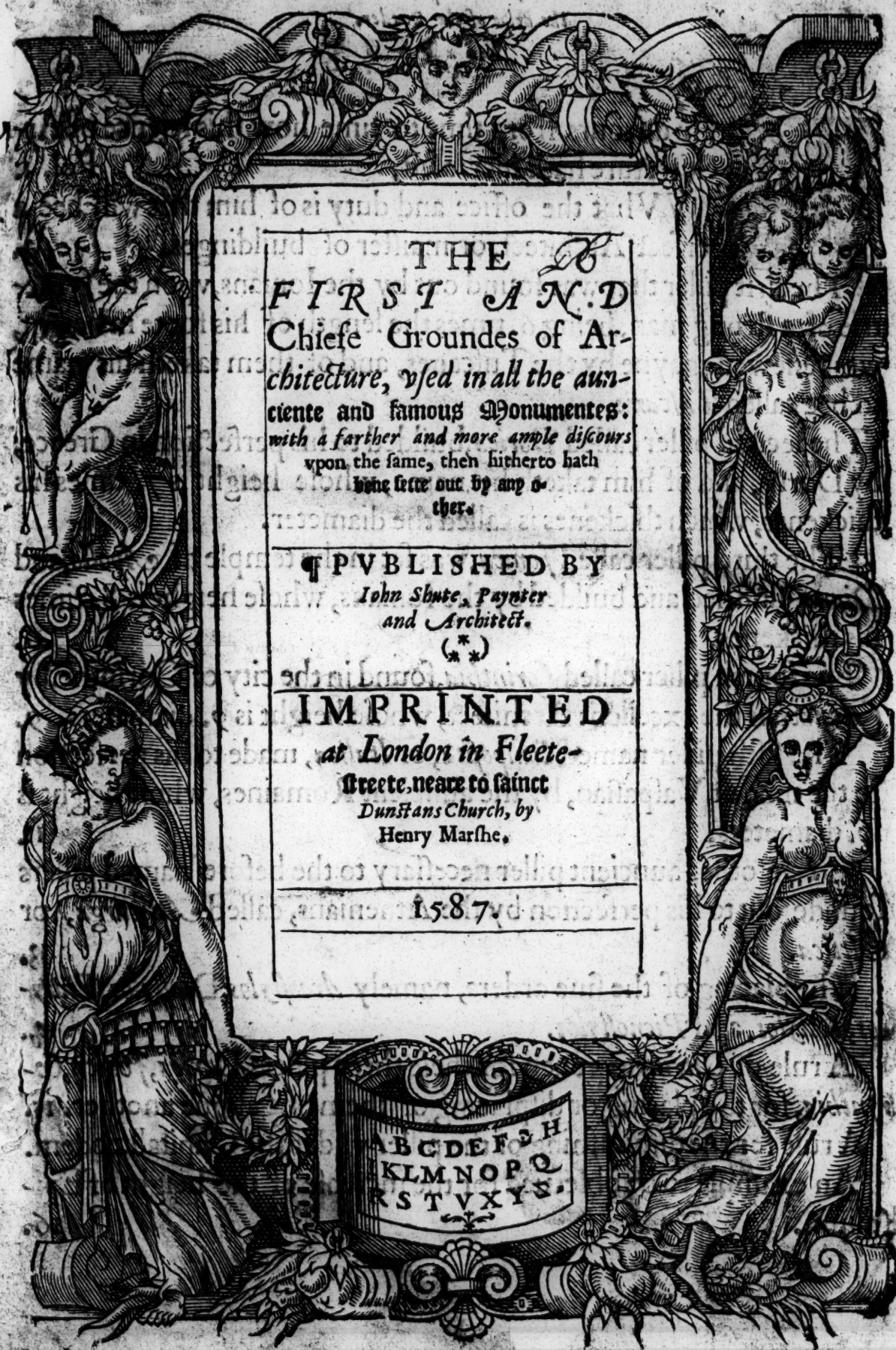


THE CONTENTS OF
this Book, briefly collected for



THE
FIRST AND
Chiefe Groundes of Ar-
chitecture, used in all the an-
cient and famous Monumentes:
with a farther and more ample discours
vpon the same, then hitherto hath
bene sette out by any o-
ther.

PUBLISHED BY
John Shute, Paynter
and Architect.
(*)

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Henry Marshe.

1587

A B C D E F G H
I K L M N O P Q
R S T V X Y Z.

THE CONTENTES OF

this Booke, briefly collected for

the helpe of the Reader.



He discours from time to time how this science of Architecture hath increased. Fol. 1.

What the office and duty is of him that will bee a perfect Architect, or maister of buildinges. 2.

The first piller that was found out by the Ionians, vpon the symetrie of a strong man, being 6. times the length of his foote in height, was renewed agayne by the Tuscanes, and of them taketh his name to bee called *Tuscana*.

The second piller called *Dorica*, builded to his perfection in Greece, by Dorus, and of him taketh his name, whose height is 7. times his thickenes, which thickenes is called the diameter.

The third piller called *Ionica*, was set in the temple of *Apollo*, and *Diana*, finished and builded by the Ionians, whose height is 8. times his thickenes. 6.

The fourth piller called *Corinthia*, found in the city of Corinthe, by *Calimachus* the excellent Architect, whose height is 9. diameters. 9.

The fifth piller named *Composita*, or *Italica*, made to his perfection in the time of Vaspasian, by the auncient Romaines, whose height is 10. diameters. 11.

Of an other auncient piller necessary to the before named pillers founde out to his perfection by the Athenians, called *Atticurga*, or *Attica*. 13.

The placing of the fiue orders, namely *Areostylos*, *Diastylos*, *Eustylos*, *Sistylos*, and *Picnostylos*. 14.

A rule of *Vitruuius* geuen for these three pillers, *Dorica*, *Ionica*, *Corinthia*, for the placing or displacing of them one aboue another. 15.

A rule for the diminishing of the piller vnder the Capitall. codem.

An example to be obserued for the increase of the height of *Epistilium*. 16.

your principall chambers of rest, and Libraries, and such other lyke must receiue theyr lightes from the East, for that the Sunne by naturall heate, at his rising draweth to him all corrupt humors, and euill vapors of the earth, and quickneth the sprytes of Man, and Beast, & if pee will cast therein Baynes, or hoate houses, wyth winter Chambers, and Parlers, they shall receiue light from the West: for that syde is defended from the Southe wyndes, which are greuous, and contagious, & also great wasters of all kinde of buildings, as may well bee percepued by old Edifices. Your study places where you would wyte, drawe, or deuise: or the places where your Sellers should be cast, ought to receiue theyr light from the North, because in that part are the lights, which are stedfast: as for lights otherwayes appoynted I referre to the buylders of those workes. But *Vitruuius* maketh no further mention thereof. Now also it belongeth to an Architect, to haue the knowledge of Astronomy, whereby hee should directly knowe y^e foure principall places, which are East, West, North, & South, wyth y^e which they call Equinoctium, and Solstitium, and the mouings of the Stars, for wythout this knowledge none can attayne vnto the making of Horologies, Quadrantes, Clocks, Dialls, in the sunne necessary to be set in goodly Edifices. It belongeth also to an Architect to haue sighte in Philosophy, whych teaching to bee of a noble courage, as *Vitruuius* sayth, and also gentle, curteous, saythfull and modest, not geuen to auarice and filthy lucre, as not to be troubled, or corrupted wyth rewarde or gyltes, but wyth grauity or Sagenes to conceiue all honour and dignity in all things concerning his good name and estimation. Let him also take a charge of workes in hand, beyng desyred, and not desyrous of workes. He whych would be an expert Architect, ought to haue all these sciences and knowledges: to him that hath any science, or knowledge and iudgment therewyth conceiued, it is most euident and playne: neuertheless it will sound straungly to some, that a man should learne so many sciences for the attayning of one, and kepe all them in memory for the practyse of the same: yet it is necessary and also meete that although he be not perfect in them or euery of them, yet he should haue some knowledge in them, and so it becometh: neyther it is requysite that he should be so perfect a Grammarian, as was *Aristarchus*, and yet not altogether wythout it. Nor in Musicke lyke vnto *Aristoxenus*, neyther in paynting lyke *Apelles*, nor Plaster, or Statuary, lyke vnto *Miron*, or *Policrates*: neyther in Philosophie lyke *Hypocrates*, but yet in this, and other not altogether ignorant. But if a man might be perfect in all these sciences, as were *Aristarchus*, *Samius*, *Philolaus*, *Architas Tarentinus*, *Apollonius*, *Pergens*, *Eratothenes*, *Sireneus*, *Archimides*, *Scopinas*, (for all these were strongly weaponed, wyth all these sciences before rehearsed) hee should bee able to aunswere to all questions thereto appertayning. But I may pray as *Vitruuius* doth, saying: I pray O *Cesar*, and all other that read these my wyrtings, if there be any thing disagreeing to any of these Sciences, beare wyth me, for I confesse my selfe (sayth he) not to be perfect in any of the other Sciences. But he nameth himselfe to be an Architect, wherein he thinkyng himselfe perfect: but I the setter forth of this treatise in English, acknowledge my selfe not to be a perfect Architect, as hee sayth, nor yet Grammarian, and though I haue put my selfe in pryncesse, it is not through the deepe knowledge aboue rehearsed, but I doe it to put in by an entraunce, or begynning to them whych be therein ignorant, and desyre further knowledge in these thinges as hereafter appeareth by the declaration hereof.

TVSCANA.



He maner and forme of the fve principall pillers, and their proper names, with all their compoundes thereto belonging, and their setting in their iust places by the order and rule of Symetria, and marked wyth the letters A, B, C, whereunto is made this piller Tuscana, as it is figured, inuented and made by the Ionians upon the Symetrie of a strong man, Renewed, and founde agayne by the Tuscans, and of them taketh his name.

TVSCANA.

The chiefe Groundes

TUSCAN A.



This pillar is the strongest and most able to beare the greatest burthen of all the others. And that same his strength cometh by his shortnes, therefore hee is likened vnto *Atlas* king of Maurytania, and the Pillar is named *Tuscan*, whose heyght must bee with the Basis and Capitall 6. times his thickenesse in height. But if you will set *Stylobata*, or *Pedestall* vnder the Pillar, then shall yee begin from the ground vppward, euen after this sorte, yee shall make a foure square stone, like vnto a dye. The quantity of the square as great as yee will, according to your purpose. Or yee may draw a ground plot on a table: in that square ye shall make a round compasse, so great as it may be within that square, and then within that compas make an other square, and then within that square make yee another compas, the which compas shall be the iust thicknes of your pillar, the which *Vitruuius* calleth the Diameter, and then shall your vttermost compas be for the proiecture, or sayling out, or hanging ouer of the foote of y^e pillar, which proiecture the Greekes doe name or call it *Eophoron*. Now the foote of the pillar, which is named Basis or Base, which Base stretcheth out to the vttermost compas, and the square without that compas is the iust breadth of the *Pedestall*, which is marked with A. that breadth or heyght of that square deuide you into 4. partes. Geue Tenia vnder marked with B. so much as one of the se partes for his iust height, also Tenia, aboue marked with C. as much to his height. This done, the *Pedestall* is 6. such partes in his whole heyght, lyke vnto the pillar, which is 6. Diameters in heyght, as is before mencioned, the which measures be plainly shewed in the middle pillar, which is your ground plot, wherein is found the heyght, breadth, or thicknes, & also the proiectures of the whole work. Thus I conclude an end of y^e *Pedestall*, with his measures.

¶ BASIS, or SPIR A.



Now vpon the *Pedestall*, which is marked with A. you shall see your Base, or foote of the pillar, being in heyght half the thicknes of the pillar, and that heyght yee shall deuide into 2. partes geue one part vnto *Plinthus*, which ought to be round, and is marked with this letter D. The second parte geue vnto the heyght of *Trus*, marked with E. with hys *Apophigis*, which *Vitruuius* calleth *Limbus*, This proiecture of this Base shall stande out one eyther syde of the pillar, so much as the one compas is greater then the other, as is before rehearsed in making the ground plot in the *Pedestall*.

¶ SCAPVS, or COLUMN A.



Pon the foote of the pillar, directly and vpright set *Scapus*, whose marke is F. the which *Scapus*, is the body of the pillar, and is 5 Diameters in heyght: that is to say, 5. tymes his thicknes in heyght: the which thickenesse vnder at the lowest part of *Scapus*, you shall deuide into 4. partes, whereof at the head of the *Scapus* shalbe 3. So shall the pillar vnder the Capitall be diminished the fourth parte, whereas all the other pillars are diminished the sixt parte: for the which pillar I haue found, or inuented an other way in the diminishing of it, then is declared for the diminishing of other pillars, the which hereafter followeth.

Deuide the heyght of *Scapus* into 3. partes, vpon the lower part standing on the base, make half a compas, as great as you may, being within the thicknes of the pillar. Then draw down right the thicknes of the pillar vnder the Capitall down wards vpon the thyrd part of y^e heyght of *Scapus*, whereupon was made the halfe compas: then shall those 2. lynes make 2. crosses, vpon ech syde of the halfe compas, one crosse. Then measure from the crosse downe wards euen by the syde of the halfe compas, vnto y^e stryke vnder y^e half compas, and deuide it into 6. lynes ouerthwart the halfe compas, and mark them also with 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. as you may playnely see in your ground plot. That done, take a payre of compasses, and sette the one foote of the compas in the middle of the pillar vnder the Capitall, and the other poynct of the compas yee shall bring downe wards vntill yee come to y^e prycke where the half compas was made with: let that

TRABLATIONIS.



QVADRATVM
PERFECTV

T H V S C A N A

CORON
CES
O. CORONA
N. TENIA

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ASTRAGALVS G

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PLINTHVS

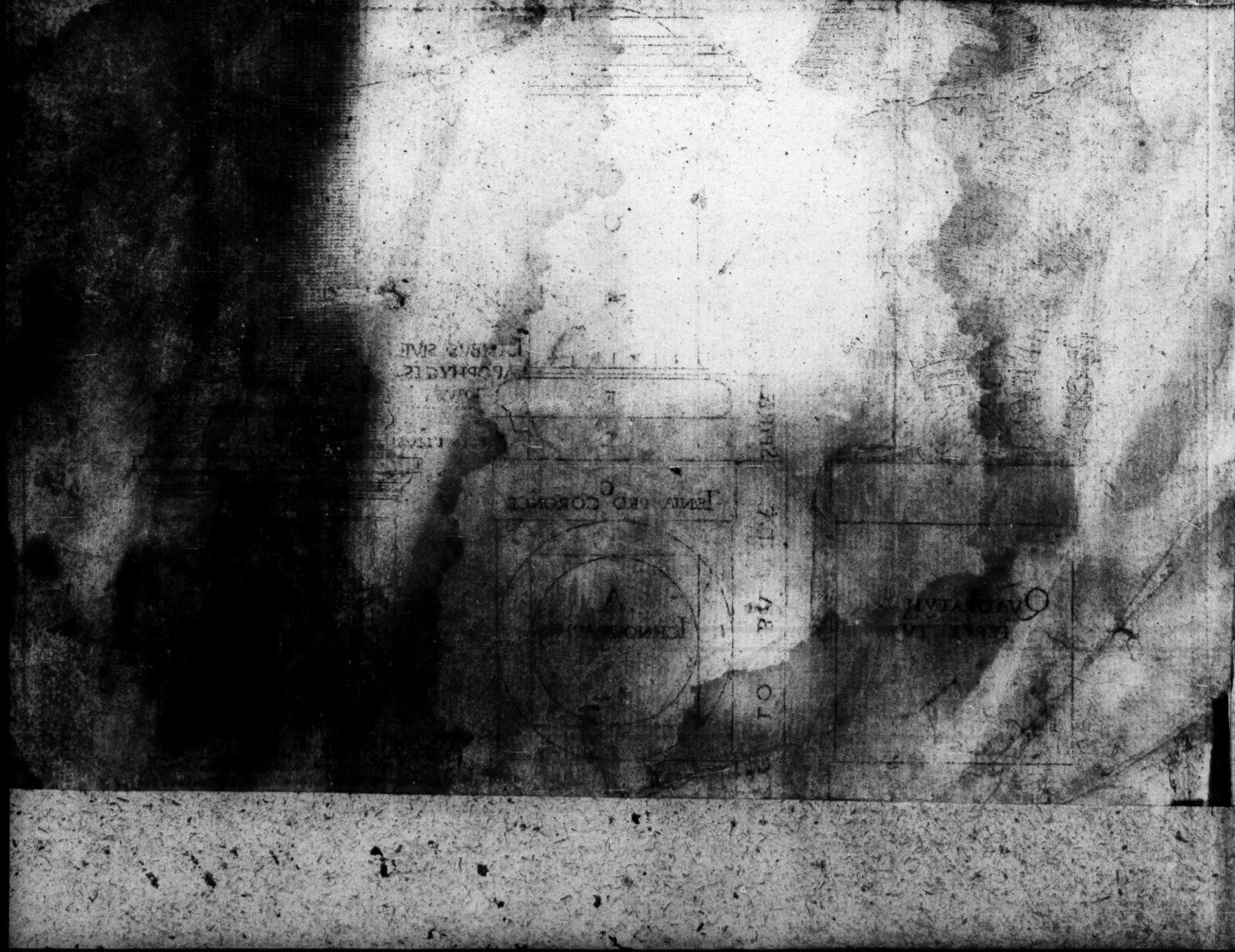
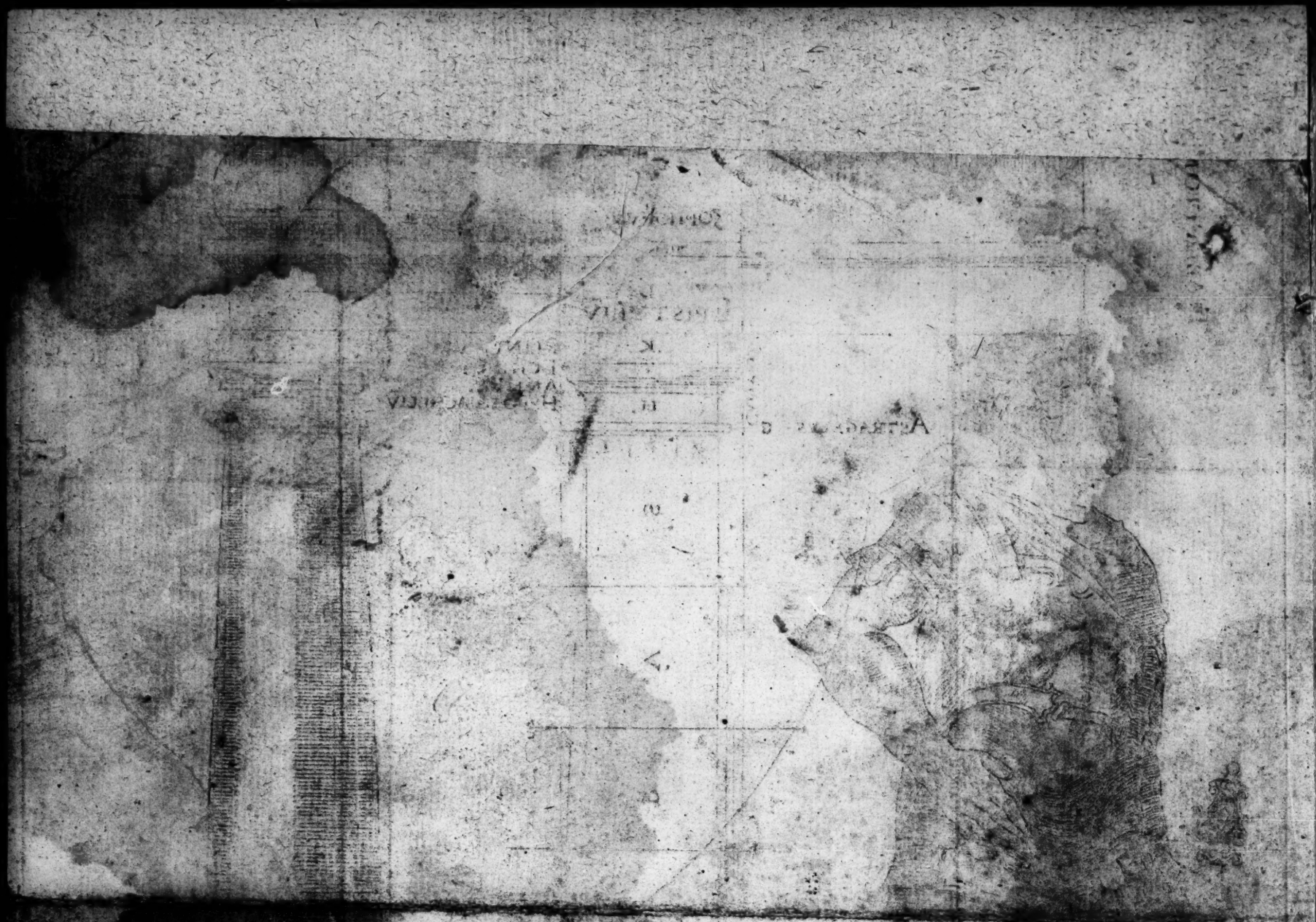
TENIA PRO CORONCE

A
ICHOGRAPHIA

B
TENIA PRO BASIS

SPRAE
TAE
BA
LO
STY





let that point of the compass vnder the Capitall stand, and with the other point of the compass, drawe upwardes, compassing from the third part of the pillar, vnto the height of the pillar, that the one parte of the compass be inst as high as the other: Then haue yee made y^e round side, or your quadrant: the which lyne so drawne, shalbe deuyded into 6. partes: to which partes yee shall drawe ouerthwart the pillar, and marke them also from the Capitall, downe wardes with 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. Then shall yee begin after this manner and draw from the end of the strike within the halfe compass, the which is marked with 2. bpwarde vnto the strike aboue marked 2. to the lyne aboue drawne ouerthwart the pillar, and also from the strike 3. drawe bpward vnto the strike aboue marked with 3. and so from 4. to 4. and from 5. to 5. and also from 6. to 6. The which lynes leade downe wardes perpendicularly: then shall yee close by the syde of the pillar, as I haue closed the one syde, and left y^e other open, that you may see it & vnderstand it the better. Then take a rule and draw from the smallest of y^e pillar, vnder the Capitall, drawing downe wardes to the lyne 2. the which is drawne ouerthwart the pillar, & so draw from 2. downe wardes vnto 3. & also from 2. to 4. from 4. to 5. from 5. to 6. So haue you diminished inst y^e two third parts of y^e height of Scapus: I say not y^e you would vse instly no moze but these 6. lines vnto y^e diminishing of this pillar, and these other pillars following, I do but shew you by this briefnes, the playne and true way, by the which way notwithstanding yee may occupy so many lynes as shalbe needefull. The moe in number, the perfecter shall the diminishing be. Now at the top of Scapus, you shall make A stragulus, and Apophigis, marked with G. & shalbe high the first part of Modulus, that is the twelfth part of the Diameter. That part you shall deuide into thre partes, whereof geue the two highest partes to A stragulus, and the third vnto hys Apophigis, also beneath at the foote of Scapus there is a square ridge or Apophigis inferior, being in height so much as the height of A stragulus, that standeth at the top of Scapus, the proportions be lyke vnto the heightes.

¶ CAPITAL or CAPITVL.



Vpon the body or top of the pillar, y^e head or Capituli shalbe set, being in height one Modulus, (that is to say, halfe a Diameter, that height you shall deuide into 3. partes, geue the one part to Hypotrachelium, marked with H. The second part yee shall deuide into 4. partes, thre of them yee shall geue to Echinus, marked with 1. the fourth part geue to Annulus, also y^e part which remaineth geue to Plinthus, which is the highest part, whose marke is K. the proiecture or hanging ouer shalbe so much as y^e pillar is diminished on eche side, the which is correspondent to y^e thiknes of Scapus beneath. Thus writeth Sebastian Serlius, of the proiecture of this Capitall. neuertheless I haue seene in some places in Italy y^e the proiecture, haue bene like to their height, because the pillar is so much diminished it should bee therefore the moze comely to haue the greater proiecture, and yet shall those two wayes not differ much one from the other. But yet of these two wayes let vs take the most fayre. I haue also seene this pillar so placed that it hath bene seuen Diameters in height, where as hee supported no other pillars but hys owne Trabeations. So endeth the forme and measures of the Capitulum.

¶ EPISTILIUM.



Vpon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistilium, named also Trabes, called in our Englishe tongue the architrave the which is marked with L. and is a Modulus in height. The which height yee shall deuide into 6. partes whereof Tenia, to be the first part, & the other 5. partes is for Trabs. So done: vpon y^e Epistilium you shall set Zophorus being also a Modulus in height, & is marked with M. vpon Zophorus shalbe set Coronix being in height also a Modulus, and that height you shall deuide into 4. partes, geue one part vnto Cimatum vnder Corona marked with N. but the other side of it is called Tenia, and geue like wise 2. partes vnto Corona marked with O. and the fourth part which remaineth geue vnto Cimatum ouer Corona which is marked with P. In Corona, yee shall make Denticulos, the which are made like teeth, and the proiectures shalbe like vnto the heightes, sauing only Corona which hangeth his height & halfe his height ouer: And thus endeth y^e measures of the pillar called Tuscan.

The chiefe Groundes

Now yee shall vnderstand that the pillar which standeth in the middle, is yere ground plot, but the other which standeth by him, is made vpon the selfe same measure, but that it is otherwise garnished: which garnishments bring other measures for them. And as touching this pillar: I shal begin from the lowest part of the Pedestall being Tenia inferior, demding his height into 8. partes: geue 3. partes vnto Plinthus, and 4. partes geue also to Sima reuerfa, and the eyght part remayneth for the smale edge vpon Sima, vpon the which is set the body of the Pedestall, also the vpper Tenia yee shall deuide his height into 5. partes, geue 2. partes vnto Hypotrachelum, and also 2. partes vnto Cymatium, and the 5. part geue vnto his edge at the toppe of the Pedestall, now Basis, or Base, belonging to the sayde pillar is the height of a Modulus, or halfe the thicknes of the pillar, whose height yee shall deuide into two partes. Geue Plinthus one parte, and the second parte deuide you into three partes, geue two partes vnto Torus, and the thyrde parte deuide also into three partes, geue two partes to Sima, and the thyrde parte yee shall geue the edge vnder Sima. So endeth the measures of the Basis, or Base, vpon the which Base shall be set Scapus, or the body of the pillar, made after the maner and order as before is mentioned, vpon the which shall bee set the Capitall, the one Capitall is like to the other, sauing that it hath vpon Echinus a little edge, which setteth forth Plinthus with a more beautifull proiecture. As concerning the Architraue, or Epystilium (which is) as before reherfed, a Modulus in height, which height yee shall deuide into 6. partes. Tenia occupieth the fyrst part, the other 5. partes yee shall deuide into 2. partes. Geue one part vnto the halfe of Trochilus, the other part is left for the flat square, that resteth vpon the Capitall, and so endeth the Epystilium. Nowe as touching the Fries, or Zophorus, being also a Modulus in height, as is before reherfed of the other, is like vnto it, but that this swelleth out wardes the fourth part of a round compass, that is drawne aboue a square, being the height and breadth of a Modulus, where with endeth Zophorus, vpon the which shalbe set Coronix, the one syde is like vnto the other in the measures, but that in this syde Cymatium is set vnder Corona, and vpon the other syde Tenia is set vnder Corona, being of one height. This done and finished according to this rule, so endeth the measures and garnishment of the fyrst pillar called Tuscan.

Nowe for as much as that you haue vnderstanding how all the partes of this pillar and the rest of the pillars that shalbe, hath theyr measures, or natures, and names furnished out of Ichnographia, or ground plot by wards to the very top of the same work, wherefore I thought it good for the more perfection and exercises of the gentle reader to make a reherfall of all the partes and parcelles downwarde agayne, ending in Ichnographia, where I began fyrst. These be the names, Trabeationis, Cymatium mar. P. Corona, mar. O. Tenia mar. N. Zophorus, mar. M. Tenia in Epystilium, mar. L. Capituli, Plinthus, mar. K. Echinus, et Annulus mar. I. Hipotrachelum mar. H. Columna, mar. F. Astragalus, marked G. Apophiges superior and inferior, Spira siue Basis. Torus, mar. E. Plinthus mar. D. Stylobate. Tenia pro Coronice, mar. C. Tenia pro Basis mar. B. Ichnographia, mar. A. being the perfect square or ground plot, beginning a foundation of this worke.

(·)

DORICA.

SIMA I
CORONA H
TENIA

TENIA B

TRIGLY PHI
G METHO
PA

D



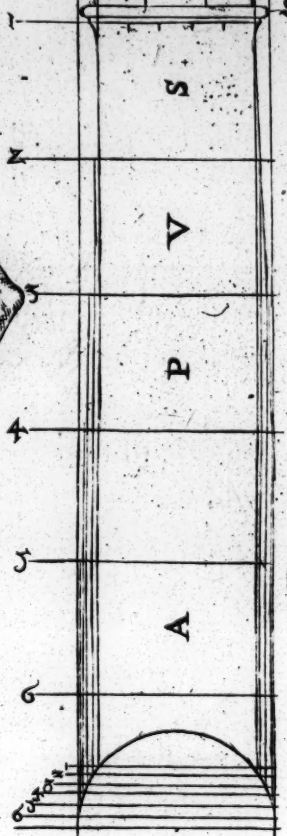
MAAAA AAAAA AAAAA



ANNULITRES

Y
X
V

Y PLINTHVS.
X ECHINVS.
V HYPOTRACHELIV.
S ASTRAGALVS.



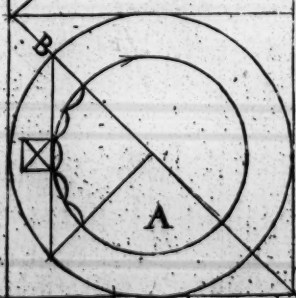
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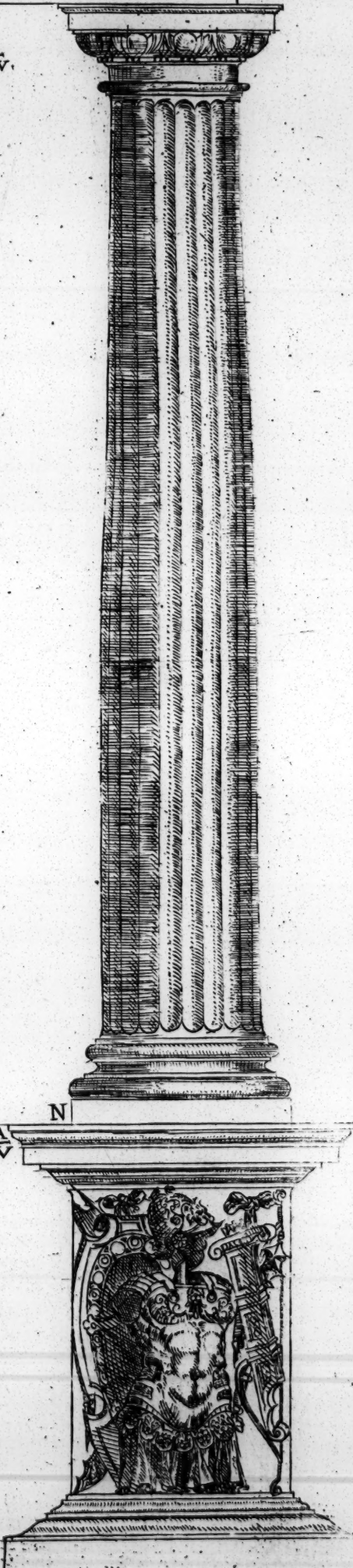
ASTRAGLVVS I

QVADRA TVM
DIAGONIVM
C



ASTRAGALVS H
TORVS G
PLINTHVS F

FASTI
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D O R I C A

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

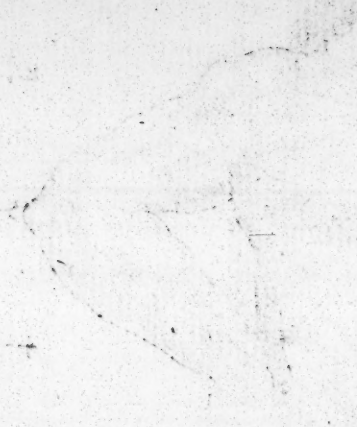
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OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



HERE FOLLOVVETH THE MAN-

ner and forme of the second piller called Dorica,

being ascribed to Hercules, and Mars, for

his strength, according to the rule
aforesayde.

His piller called Dorica, shalbe seuen Diameters in height. with the Base, and Capitall. Now if yee will set Stylobata, or Pedestall vnder your piller, thus yee shall begin. First you shall make a four square, which shall be your ground, the which is in my figure marked with A, and then draw a liue ouerthwart from the one corner to the other, which lyne is called Diagonal, is marked with B, and that lyne being directly vpright set, one ende shall be the height of the square or body of the Pedestall marked with C. measure, and deuide that height into five partes, the which height of the Base of the Pedestall, shall be as much as one of the five partes, which is marked with D. and admit also as much vnto the Coronix of the Pedestall marked with E, so the Pedestall is seuen such partes in height, like vnto the piller, which is seuen Diameters in height. The height of the Basis of the Pedestall which is marked with D, shalbe deuided into two partes, the lowest part is for *Plinius*, marked with F. the second part deuide into five partes. Three of those partes geue vnto *Torus*, marked with G. the other two partes shalbe deuided into three partes, geue two vnto *Astragalus*, marked with H. the third parte is left for the edge wherby *Vitruuius* calleth *Regula*, the Proiecture of eche side of the Base of the Pedestall, (as *Vitruuius* saith) shalbe halfe a Modulus, but the antiquies haue made theyr proiectures like vnto their heights. Then deuide the height of Coronix marked with E. into three partes, geue one vnto *Astragalus* with his *Regula* marked with I. the other two partes deuide into three partes, admitting two of those partes to *Cymatium*, marked with K. and the thyrd parte thereof is left for *Regula*, whose marke is L. the Proiectures of the same is lyke vnto theyr heights. Thus endeth the Pedestall of Stylobata.

SPIRA sive BASIS:



Pon the Pedestall, you shall set Spiram, which is the foote or base of the piller, is marked with M being a Modulus in height: the height deuide into 3 partes, one of those partes is for *Plinius*, marked with N the other 2 partes deuide into 4 partes, one of them shalbe for *Torus*, aboue marked with O, the other three partes that remayneth, deuide into two partes, one of them geue vnto *Torus*, vnder marked with P. the rest is admittted vnto *Troceus*, marked with Q. and eche of his rules, to be eyther of the in height the seuenth part of that whole measure or part. The Proiectures of the whole Basis, shal be halfe a Modulus on eche syde, and thus endeth the measures of the Basis.

SCAPVS sive COLVMNA.



Pon Spira, or base of the piller ye shall set Scapus, marked with R. being the tronike or body of the piller the which is in height 6 Diameters. The thiknes of the piller at the foote is deuided into 6 partes: a vnder the Capitall, it is diminished one of the 6 partes that is, halfe a parte on eyther syde and the 5 partes which remayne, be for the thiknes of the piller vnder the Capitall. From the which thiknes yee shall drawe downe perpendicularly vnto the thyrd part of the height of Scapus, where vpon is made the halfe compasse, the which two lynes shall make two crosses, on eche side of the halfe compasse one. Then measure from the crosse by the side of the halfe compasse vnto the lowest part of the halfe compasse, and deuide the same

The chiefe Groundes

same into 6. parts, drawing them ouerthwart the halfe compass from the one syde of p pillar vnto the other, marking the endes of the lynes with 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. then measure from the ouerthwart lyne vnder the halfe compass, deuiding vppwardes to the highest of p Scapus into 6. partes. The which shalbe drawne ouerthwart the pillar, the highest ouerthwart lyne at the top of Scapus, marking that lyne with one and so the other downewardes with 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. Then the strike marked with one vnder the Capitall is drawne downe on both the sides vnto the lyne p leadeth to the halfe compass, which is also marked with one. Then draw downe right from the strike 2. which is drawne ouerthwart the pillar at the top vnto the other lyne, which leadeth to the halfe compass 2. and so downewardes from 3. perpendicularly to the other lyne of crosse, marked with 3. and so directly downewardes from 4. to 4. from 5. to 5. and so likewise from 6. to 6. That done, take a rule, & draw from the 2. strikes which are the thickness of the pillar vnder the Capitall, to p end of p vpright line marked w 2. which stayeth p line which is drawne ouerthwart the pillar marked also two, & draw from 2. to p end of the vpright line marked 3. and so likewise from 3. to 4. downewardes; and so from 4. to 5. and from 5. to 6. So done, yee haue closed by the sydes with the diminishing of your pillar, as yee may perceyue by your ground plot, the other side is left vncloused wherein yee may perceyue, where the lynes do stop, which be drawne vppwardes out of the halfe compass. The other syde of p pillar I haue closed, because yee should see it, and the better vnderstand thereby how to close and finishe the diminishing of the pillars. At p top of Scapus, or pillar, right vnder p Capitall, is made Astragalus, with his Regula, being in height the first part of Modulvs. The which Regula, shalbe half so much in height as p height of Astragalus, marked with S. whose proiectures shalbe so much, as p pillar is diminished on ech side a like. If your pillar shall haue Canaliculos, there must be of those. 20. round about Scapus, so done make a square so great as one of those 20. partes then draw from corner to corner, ouerthwart the square, making a crosse in the middell of that square. Then take a payre of Compasses and set the one end of your Compasses in the middell of the crosse, and draw with the other poynt of your Compasses, all along by the side of your square from the one corner to the other, compassing p same quarter, as moze plainly doth appere by your ground plot marked with A. the which are p right Canalicoli. Beneath at p foote of Scapus, lieth Regula, being of the same height that Astragalus is of at the top, and so endeth Scapus.

CAPITALL



Don the top of Scapus, you shall set the Capitall, or head of the pillar, marked w T. & is in height a iust Modulvs, p height deuide into 3. partes: geue 1. part vnto Hypotrachelium, marked with V. and the second part deuide into 3. partes. 2. of those shalbe for Echinus, marked with X. the rest is left for the 3. kinges, which be called Apophiges or Anuli: now p thyrde & highest part, deuide you also into 3. partes, where of 2. of those partes shalbe geuen to Plinthus, marked with Y. the thirde part which remaineth, geue to Cymatium, and his rule, or Regula, which Regula shalbe the thirde part of that, which remaineth, and lieth at the top of the Capitall. The proiecture of this Capital. shalbe correspondēt with the proiecture of the Plinthus, at the foote of the pillar, and is marked with N. the which proiecture is obserued of the antiquies in the said pillar, which is already finished, and standeth by. Nowbeit, Vitruuius writeth it to be made after this sort, to wit, p the proiecture of the Capitall shalbe the 12. and 6. part of a Modulvs. Thus is finished the Capitall, w all his proiectures.

EPISTILIUM



Don the Capitall shalbe set Epistilium, marked with A, the height thereof shalbe a Modulvs, that height yee shall deuide into 7. partes: geue Tenia, marked with B. the senēth part: and geue Subtena, and Gutta, pendant marked with C. the first part of a Modulvs to the p height, and that part deuide vnto 4. partes: geue 3. vnto Gutta pendant being 6. in number, the fourth part shalbe for the edge of Regula, in Epistilia vnder Tenia.

ZOPHORVS



Don Epistilium shalbe set Triglyphi, marked with D. whose height must be a Modulvs & a halfe. Also the bredth therof shalbe a Modulvs, and that bredth you shall deuide into 12 partes:

partes: geue 1 of those vnto eche one of the Semicanalicoli, the which stand on eyther syde of þ Triglyphi, so remayne yet 10 partes, and 6. of those shalbe for strie, or the flath which are marked with E. the other 4. partes are left for the Canaliculi, standing vpright within the Triglyphi, wherevpon yee shall set his Capitall, which also is called Tenia, being in height the first part of Modulus and marked with F. betwixt the 2. Triglypho: you shall set Methopa, marked with G. being square so high as it is broad, and in that square shalbe made a Bulles heade, his hornes bound about w ribands, garnished with branches, flowers & Jewels hanging at þ ends of the ribands. In every second Methopa, ought to be made a sayre basen or flat piece þ which inwardly should bee garnished: but I am not able to set forth the beauty thereof in so small a figure.

¶ The highest parte of TRABEATIONIS, called in English a Cornish.



*V*itruuius teacheth vs that the height of it should be a Modulus, and that you shall deuide into 2. partes: the lowest part deuide into 5. partes, geue 1. to Cymatium vnder Corona, also 1. other vnto Cymatium aboue Corona, þ other three partes geue vnto Corona: whose marke is H. that second part which remayneth of the Modulus, yee shall geue vnto Syma marked w I. Then adde þ right part of a Modulus, to be þ height for his edge or Regula aboue Syma the proiectures to be like to theyr heights, sauing that the proiecture of Corona, must be twice his height, because in it must bee made the order of Gutta, being right ouer Triglyphi, they shalbe 18. in number 6. the one way, and 3. the other. Right ouer Methopa, the antiquies bled to cut in Corona Jupiters marke of the thunder bolt. Thus endeth the opinion of *Vitruuius* in these thinges. Neuer theles as yee may perceiue by the Muller, or Corcoranicis of the antiquies, that standeth on the right side, whereunto they haue added, Echinus & Denticuli, with Apophiges or rule, & garnished it after many beautiful fashions byring their work to a great height, þ which height causeth a sayre proiecture, which was for the further setting forth of theyr works, and was pleasaunt to the beholders therof. If it be a gate house, or gallery of pleasure hauing Ionica or Corinthia, of him supported or standing by him: then ought he to be richly garnished. But if hee stand in the gate of the City or Castle by force or strength: then ought he to be made with those strong measures, which are ascribed vnto him standing in þ place of *Mars*, and *Hercules*: when he standeth with the other pillers he is like vnto *Minerva*, and therefore haue respect vnto his place.

Uns hauing finished al the measures ending now at the highest of Trabeationis, I shall name all the parts and percells with theyr marks wherby is knowne the thing that is written, or spoken of to the clearenes or opening of matters. and an exercise for the reader to knowe the names by, I haue moze at large spoken of this matter in the ending of the Tuscan piller, therefore I shall begin in Trabeationis, Regula, and Syma, marked with I. Cymatium and Corona marked wth H. Cymatium inferior (Echinus Regula, Denticulos) added Tenia, marked with F. Triglyphi, marked with D. Methopa, marked with G. Tenia, marked with B. Regula and Gutta, marked wth C. Capituli, marked wth T. Regula Cymatium Plinthus, marked wth Y. Echinus marked wth X. Annuli tres. Hipotrachelium, marked wth V. Columna or Scapulis. Apophiges superior and Apophiges inferior marked wth R. Spira or Basis, marked wth M. Torus superior, marked wth O. Regula Scotia, marked wth Q. Regula, Torus inferior, marked wth P. Plinthus, marked with N. Stylbata. Coronix, marked wth E. Regula, marked with L. Cymatium, marked with K. Astragalus, marked wth I. to the antique piller is added Corona, Regula, and Syma, Quadratum, Diagonium, marked wth C. the Diagonall, lyne marked wth B. Ichnographia, or ground plot marked with A. Basis, marked wth D. Regula, Astragalus, marked with H.

Torus, marked G. Plinthus marked F. in the finished piller, or Basis,

is (as folloiweth) Regula Cymatium reuersa. Regula

la Syma. Reuersa Regula, Plinthus, which

maketh an ende for this piller.

¶ 3.

¶ IONICA.

The chiefe Groundes

THE MANNER FORME

and order of the Symetria, or mea-

sure of Ionica, which was devised

by the Ionians and set in the Tem-

ple of Diana.

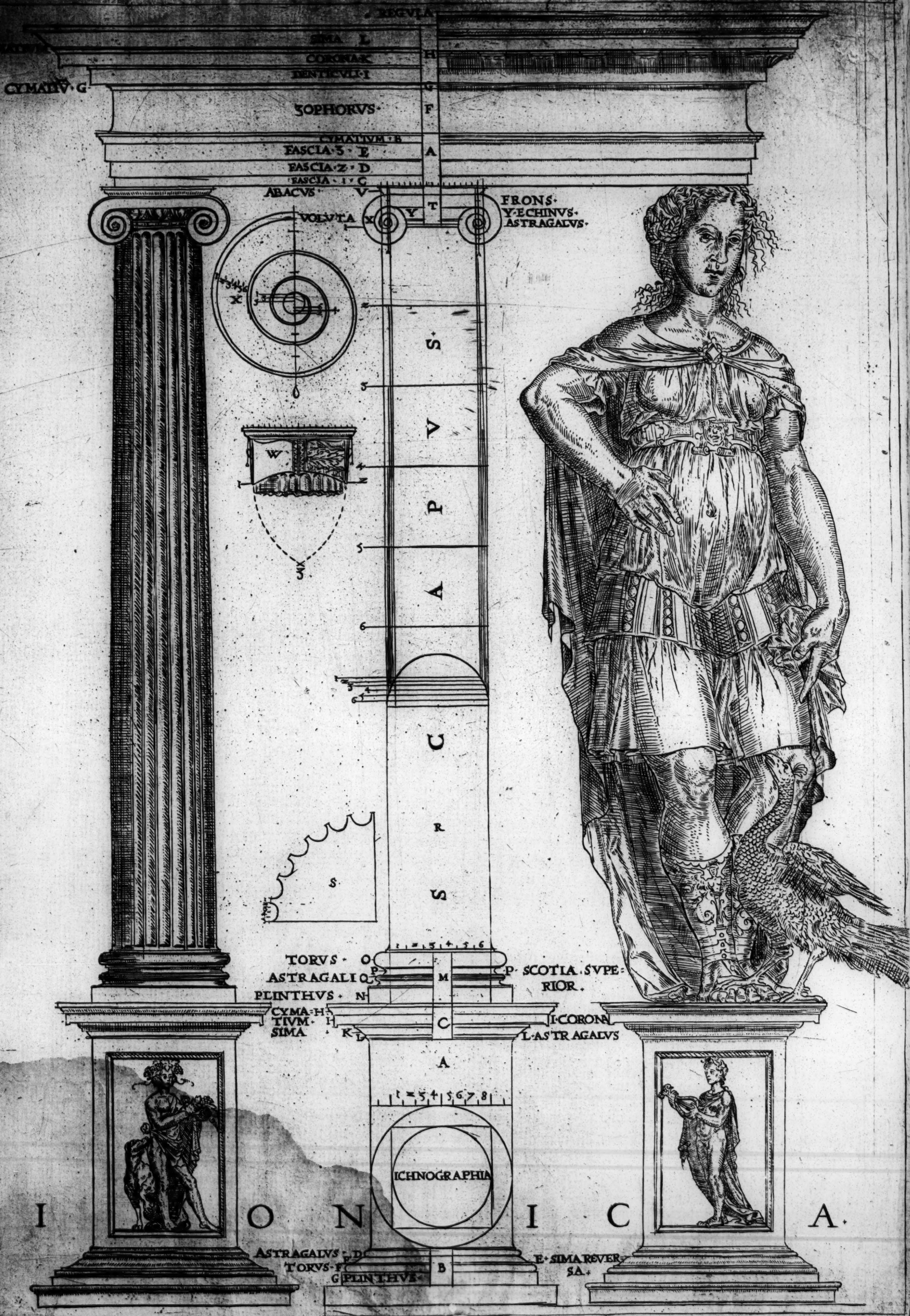


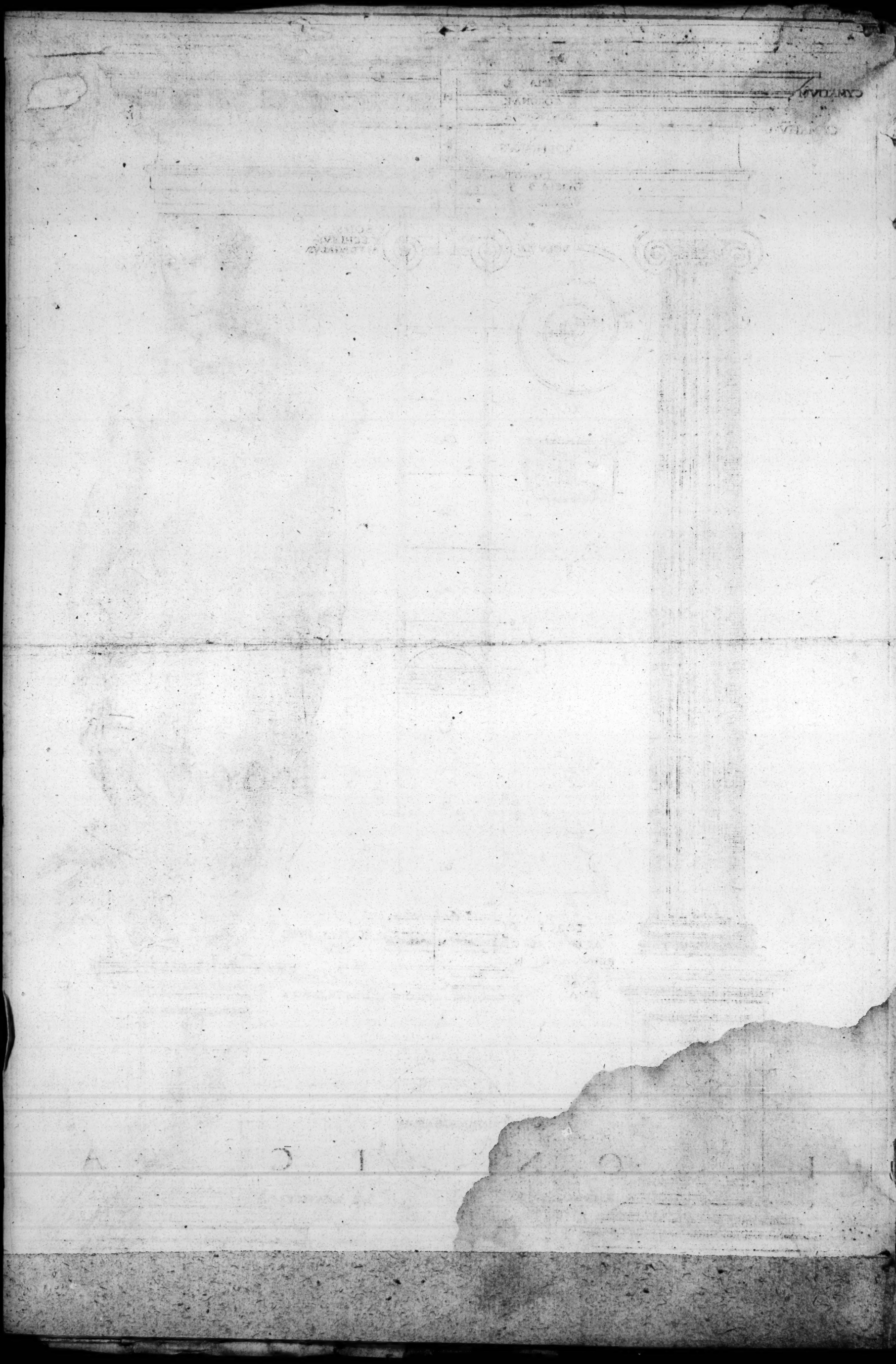
S Tylobata, or Pedestall of Ionica, you shall make the body thereof after this sorte. The flat stone, which is marked with A. shall be a square and a halfe in height; and that height you shall deuide into 6. partes, & adde thereto such an other part, for the height of the Base of this Pedestall, which is marked with B, and set also such an other like parte for the height of the Coronix of this Pedestall marked with C. So done, the Pedestall is 8. partes in height, the height of the base marked with B, you shall deuide into 5. partes. Geue one part vnto Astragalus & hys Regula marked with D. the which Regula occupieth the third part of that one part. Geue also to Sima, or euerla, with his edge marked with E, one parte, whereof hys edge occupieth the third part. Then you shall geue an other parte vnto Torus marked with F, and the other two partes you shall geue vnto Plinthus, marked with G. The proportion of the shalbe like vnto their heights. Now the height of Coronix, marked with C, you shall deuide into ten partes, whereof you shall geue 7. vnto Cymatium, and his edge marked with H, and also geue 3. partes vnto Corona marked with I, and also geue 3. vnto Syma marked with K. the tenth part is left, for the Astragalus and his edge marked with L. The proportions be like vnto their heights, but that Corona doth sayle ouer twice his height. Though this piller and all other pillers, if it were so that they had double Plinthus, it should not be without good cause, for the antiques haue made three Plinthus one above an other, the occasion whereof is this, that the earth should not ouergrow the base of the Pedestall, and so hide the chiefe thing whereupon do rest the whole ordinaunces, yea and in many other places they are necessary, the which all Architectes, and masters of buildings ought to know, and many more of those and such other ought to be known of them of necessity. The occasion or cause for the which I haue begun this order or rule, first with the Pedestall (the which rule differeth from Vitruuius, for he beginneth first with the piller, neuertheless they come to one purpose in the perfection) is for this, that first in my Pedestall I haue drawne the ground plot, which the Greekes call Ichnographia. for that same house or building cannot stand or indure which hath no good foundation. So this is the foundation through the which we knowe and finde all the measures & heights belonging to the piller. In it is also founde the Trabiations the height of the Pedestall, and the breadth thereof, also the height of his base & coronices, & the Diameter and the thickness of the piller above vnder the Capitall, and likewise the height of Spira, or base of the piller and the height of Scapus, and also the height of his Capitall, with all the whole proportions, and measures which issueth out of this Ichnographia. Nowe to come to the right vnderstanding of these measures before rehersed, you shall begin thus. The breadth of the square, which is the breadth of the Pedestall, marked with A. you shall deuide into 11. partes, whereof eight shalbe the Diameter, or thickness of the piller, the which piller in height shalbe eight Diameters, with the base and Capitall, the which height of the Capitall, occupieth the third part of the Diameter, and the Basis marked with M, shall be halfe the thickness of the piller in height, thus writeth Vitruuius in hys third booke, and third Chapter.

THE BASIS.



The Basis or foote of the piller shalbe a Modulus in height: which is marked with M, that height you shall deuide into 3. partes, geue one part vnto Plinthus marked with N, that which remaineth deuide into 7. partes, geue 3. vnto Torus, marked with O, the other 4. partes deuide into 10. partes, geue Tr. chilus superior with his Astragali, and rules, eght of thole partes, whereof Trochilus occupieth syre partes, vnto the highest Astragalus and his edge shalbe geuen a part and halfe a parte, & vnto the little edge be-





edge vnder Torus geue also halfe a part, which maketh by y^e rest of the 8. parts, y^e other 8. parts geue vnto Trochilus inferior, and deuide the also as is before reherfed. The proieture of Plinthus must be the 8. and the 16. part of the thynknes of the pillar which is the sayling out on eche side of the base of the pillar, and doth aunswere vnto the bredth of the body of y^e Pedestall, and is agreeable with the foresayd ground plot. The antiques haue made also a base, which differeth not farre from the declaration of *Vitruuius*, and after thys fashion they haue ordayned the base, y^e height therof to be a Modulvs, and y^e height deuide into 3. partes, whereof geue Plinthus one part, as before is taught by *Vitruuius*. Then y^e which remaineth deuide also into 3. partes, whereof the highest part shalbe geuen to Torus; the other 2. partes whych remaine, deuide e^ach of them into 6. partes, whereof the highest Astragalus & his rule occupieth 1. part, the which rule is halfe the height of Astragalus, also the edge that lieth vnder Torus shalbe halfe a part in height, and y^e which remaineth is for Trochilus superior, where with finisheth the first 6. partes. Now geue also 1. part to the lower Astragalus and his edge. The lowest edge that standeth vpon Plinthus shalbe in height halfe a part, the 4. partes and a halfe that remaine, shalbe left for the Trochilus inferior. The proieture of the Plinthus is before reherfed, but because this Torus is slenderer then that, the wherch *Vitruuius* speaketh of, it bringeth a more beautifullnes to the proieture, wherch cannot bee here expessed, as any man of knowledge will confesse.

SCAPVS.



Pon the base you shall set Scapus, marked with R. being 7. Diameters in height, and thereto adding the 6. part of the Diameter. The which height of Scapus yee shall deuide into 3. partes, vpon the third part make halfe a compass, then deuide the thynknes of the pillar beneath into 6. partes, 5. of those partes shalbe the thynknes of the pillar of Scapus, at the top, that is halfe a parte diminished. One either side of Scapus, from thence drawe downe right on both sydes vnto the third part of the pillar, vpon the which is made the halfe compass. The which 2. lynes maketh two crosse upon the halfe compass: then measure from the crosse downewarde euen a long by the syde of the halfe compass, that standeth vpon the third part of the pillar, deuiding it into 6. partes and drawe these lynes ouerthwart the halfe compass, & marke the vpper lyne with 1. and so marke downewardes the next wth 2. and so wth the rest as followeth 3. 4. 5. 6. then deuide from the lowest of the halfe compass bpwardes vnto the top of the pillar vnder the Capitall, also into 6. partes, drawing them ouerthwart the pillar, and marke the also downewardes wth 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. or deuide it into so many partes as you will, the more, the better, and y^e perfecter you shall diminish your pillar. Then shall yee begin after this maner, and drawe from the strike 1. downewardes vnto the strike and crosse, which is drawen ouerthwart the halfe compass, and is also marked with 2. and drawe also from the strike three, the which hath also a crosse made vpon the halfe compass, drawing bpwardes vnto the strike marked with three, y^e which is drawn ouerthwart the pillar aboue, and so drawe from 4. to 4. from 5. to 5. and from 6. to 6. The line vnder the Capitall, at the toppe of the pillar marked with 1. from thence drawe with a rule downewardes to the end of the vpright line, which stayeth at the ouerthwarte line marked 2. closing by the side of the pillar, and from 2. vnto 3. downewardes, and also from 3. vnto 4. from 4. vnto 5. and from 5. vnto 6. Then is that side full synthised and made vpright. At the foote of Scapus, is a litle small edge, standing vpon Torus whose height shalbe the ninth part of Modulvs, whereof his proieture shalbe of like height. Also at y^e top of the pillar lyeth Astragalus, and his fillet, being halfe so high as the Astragalus, and about y^e Astragalus is a litle edge, the which belongeth to y^e Capitall: the measure of his Astragalus: & also his edge, which belongeth vnto Scapus, is found out by the litle compass, which is the eye of Voluta, whose marke is X, if the pillar shalbe garnished wth Canalicoli, there shalbe in numbre 24. rounde aboute y^e pillar of Scapus, and euery of them deuide into 5. partes, 4. of those partes is the bredth of Canalicoli, and the fifth parte is for Stria, wherch are also called Femora. The ground plot thereof standeth beside the pillar which is marked wth S. wherch yee may see the manner of making of Canalicoli, being halfe a compass in wardes, the which differeth far from the order of Dorica, as it appea^r

The chiefe Groundes

It appeareth by your grounde plot: Thus endeth the manner and makinge of Scapus with his measures.

CAPITALL.



Directly and ryght vpon the top of Scapus you shall set this Capitall following, whych is marked with T. being in height the third parte of a Diameter, the bredth of the Abacus marked with V, is a Diameter, and thereto also adde the eyghtenth part of a Diameter. That same parte deuyde into 2. partes, the whych 2. partes shalbe set one part on epyther syde of the Abacus, the whych shall adde the proiectures: so done, Abacus is in the bredth ten partes, then tell from the vttermost part of Abacus inwarde, one part and a halfe of those 10. partes and there drawe a strike down right perpendicularly, as yee may perceiue by your figure here expresse which one both sydes of the Capitall, hangerh a lyne with a plommet at the ende: then deuyde the hanging lyne from the highest of the Abacus, downwarde into 6. partes & a halfe of such measure as is before reherfed, whereof the height of the Abacus is one and a halfe, of which remaineth yet eight partes on the hanging lyne, the which partes shal serue for Voluta, marked with X, and those partes shalbe thus deuided: betwixt the Abacus and the litle round compas, shalbe 4. partes, and beneath the litle compas is 3. partes, and the compas it selfe is also 1. part: that part, which is the litle compas yee shall deuide his height into 6. partes: then take a payre of compasses and set the one poynt of the compasses in the top of the smale compas which I haue marked with 1. and the other foote of the compas yee shall set vpon the lyne vnder the Abacus, and then turne the compas about and drawe downwarde vnto the lowest of those 8. partes belonging to Voluta, vntill he come to the lyne where at the plommet doth hang, and there stay with that poynt of the compas, and bring the other poynt of the compas to the lyne vpon the lowest stryke of the litle compas, which is marked with 2: then turne vpwordes the lowest poynt of the compas, vntill yee come to the hanging lyne, where yee shall stay. The other foote yee shall set vpon the strike marked thre, being within the litle compas. Then compassing about with the hyghest part of the compas downwarde vntill yee come agayne to the hanging lyne and so remooue the highest part of the compas setting it on the stryke 4. within the litle compasse, and drawe vpwordes with the other poynte of the compas vntill yee come to the perpendicular lyne, staying agayne there, and then set the other foote of the compas ryght vpon the strike marked with 5, also being within the litle compas, & drawe downwarde agayne vnto the foresaid lyne, and so set the highest poynt of the compas vpon the strike marked with 6, being also within the litle compas: then drawe with thother poynt of the compas vpwordes agayne, whych doth inclose the litle compas. In the whych compas may be made a Rose or some other flower. Then shall yee perceiue that the Astragalus and his 2. edges are iust the height of the litle compas, which is the eye of Voluta, and then shal the height of Echinus be 2. of those parts which Voluta was made with, the which Echinus is marked with Y, also that space that lyeth betweene Echinus and Abacus shalbe 2. of those partes in height. So done yee haue the true height and bredth of the forefront, and face of the Capitall. It is also needefull to know how to forme and fashion the side of the Capitall: the manner and fashion thereof standeth betwixt the 2. pillars. The Abacus that lyeth vpon Voluta, is iust square flat lyke to a trencher, the proiecture is as much as one of the 19. partes on eche side of the Abacus from the which yee shall drawe downe the two sides of Voluta, which is 8. of those partes, the 2. edges that stand one eche ende of the rolle, or Voluta shall haue 1. part betwixt the both: then take a payre of compasses, and set the one poynt of the compas at the lowest & inner part of the litle edge marked with 1. and bring the other poynt of the compas into the innermost corner of the other edge which is marked with 2. drawe from thence downwarde to the figure 3. then set the poynt agayne in the place marked with 2. and drawe with the other poynt of the compas down to this figure 3. agayne, and it shall make a crosse, vpon that crosse, set the one poynt of the compas, and with the other poynt of the compas drawe from the strike marked with 1. vnto the other strike marked with 2. and it will shew you the diminishing

minishing of Voluta in the middle, through which diminishing, you shall perceiue the endes of the Canalicoli. So done, the side of the Capitall is twice so broad as it is in heyght, the proiecture of Echinus is lyke, and equall with the proiecture of Regula at the foote of Scapus, and so ende the proiectures, and measures of this Capitall, also the Antiques in diuers of theyr ediffices, hath made Echinus, to be in proiecture lyke vnto Abacus.

¶ EPISTILIUM.

OVer the Capitall or head of the piller yee shall set Epistilium, or Architraue, whose marke is A. the heyghte thereof shall bee a Modulus, and that heyght yee shall deuyde into seven partes, one of those yee shall geue vnto Cymatium marked with B. his proiecture is lyke vnto his heyght. The other sixe partes yee shall deuide into 12. partes, geue thre vnto y^e lowest Fascia marked wth C. geue foure vnto the seconde Fascia, marked wth D. and also geue vnto the thyrde Fascia, the fyue partes which remaineth, the which is marked wth E. whose proiecture or hanginge ouer shall bee ryghte and equall wth the thiknes of the piller beneath, aboue the base. Now vnderstand that the proiecture of these two highest Fascias shall bee so much as the piller is diminished vpon the one syde vnder the Capitall, the which is the twelfth parte of the Diameter, the which parte you shall deuide into nine partes, geue fyue vnto the highest Fascia, marked wth E. for his proiecture, the other four partes shall serue for the proiecture of the middlemost Fascia, marked wth D. the lowest Fascia, syndeth his owne proiecture as before is reherfed.

¶ ZOPHORVS.

VPon the Epistilium, yee shall set Zophorus, which is called in our English tongue the Frize. If any thinge shall bee therein grauen, or cut, then it ought to bee the fourth parte higher then the Epistylum. If nothing shall be wrought wthin the Frize, then shall the Frize be the fourth parte smaller then the Epistilium. Then deuide the Frize, marked wth F. into seven partes, one such parte adde thereto for Cymatium, marked wth G. let his proiecture bee also as much as his heyght. That done yee shall begyn wth the Coronix, marked wth H. the whiche is the highest parte of the Trabeation.ouer Cymatium shall bee set Denticuli, marked wth I. whose heyght shall bee so much as the heyght of the middlemost Fascia, and his fillet to bee the sixte parte of Denticuli, and aboue Denticuli, yee shall set Corona, marked wth K. the heyght thereof shall bee also lyke vnto the middle Fascia. That heyghte deuide into foure partes, one of those partes admit vnto Cymatium aboue Corona, the proiecture of the Denticuli & Corona wth Cymatium, hangeth ouer so much as the Frize is in heyght, if the Frize bee the fourth parte diminished. Thus writeth our Author Vitruuius. ouer Corona shall bee set Syma, marked wth L. whose heyght shall bee the eyght parte higher then Corona, wth his Cymatium, and his edge at the top to bee the sytte parte of Syma added thereto, the proiecture to bee lyke vnto his heyght, and so endeth the measures of Ionica.

C.

Thus

The chiefe Groundes

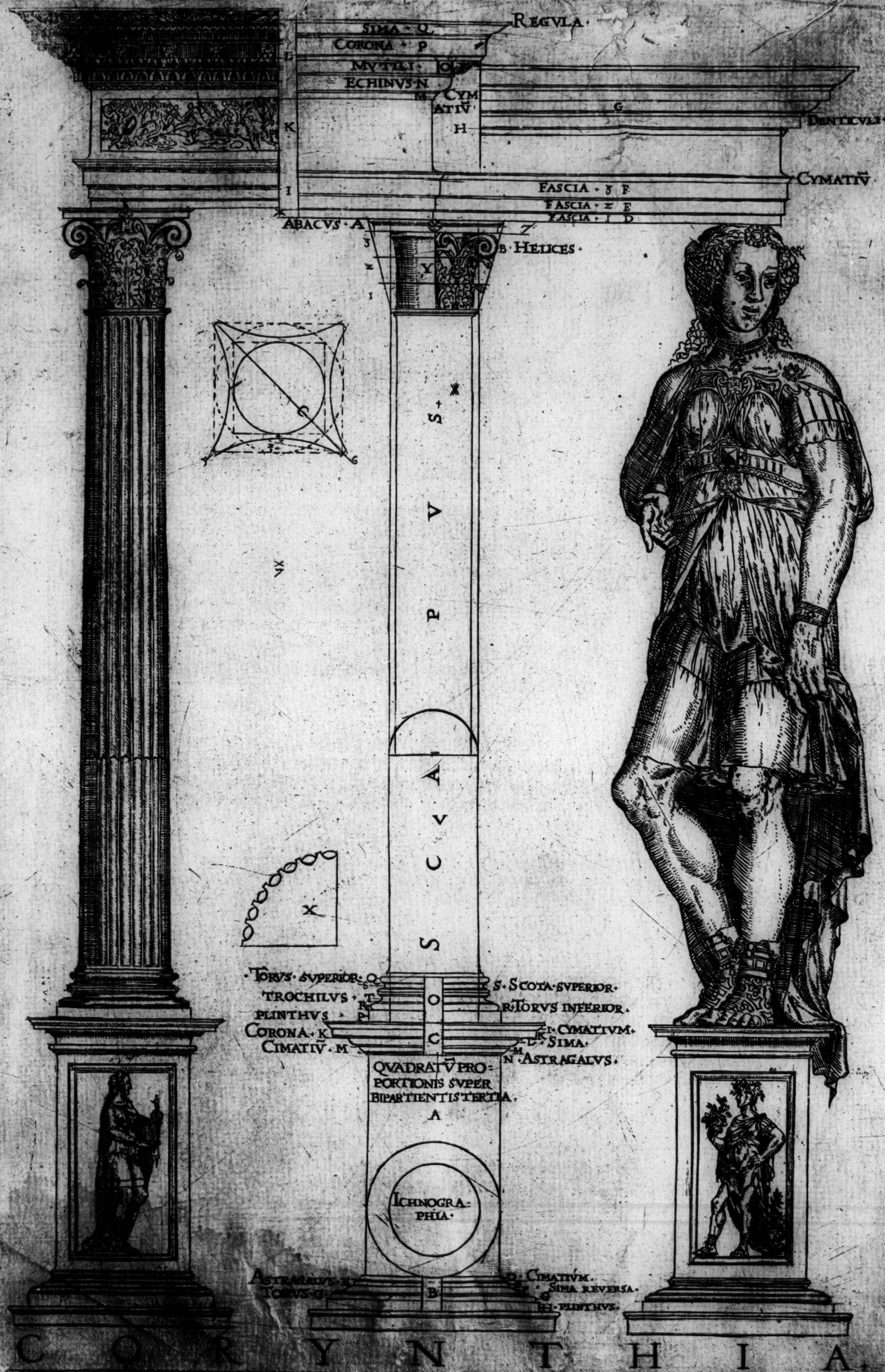


Hus haue yee ended the highest parte of Trabeationis whose marke is H. Regula the edge of Syma marked L. Cymatium, Corona. marked K. added ouer the woman Matilos, and his Capitall, Denticulus, marked I. Zophorus, marked F. Cymatium, marked G. Epistilium, marked A. Cymatium, marked B. Fascia prima, marked C. Fascia Secunda, marked D. Fascia Tertia, marked E. Capituli, marked T. Cymatium Abacus, marked V. Frons Voluta, marked X. Astragalus. Columna, upon the pillar noted Scapus, marked R. Apophigis superior, Apophigis inferior, Basis marked M. Torus marked O. Regula, Scotia Superior, marked P. Regula, Astragalus primus, Astragalus secundus, marked Q. Regula, Scotia, Inferior, Regula, Plinthus, marked N. Coronix, marked C. Regula, Cymatium, marked H. Corona, marked I. Regula, in the finished pillar is added Echinus, Regula, Syma, marked K. Astragalus marked L. Regula Quadratum, Sescualtera, Basis, of the Pedestall marked B. Regula, Cymatium, uersa added Regula, Astragalus, marked D. Syma Reuerfa, marked E. Regula, Tortilus, marked F. Plinthus Primus, marked G. Astragalus, Regula, Plinthus inferior, being added unto the base of the Pedestall for to increafe his heygth. and also for an other purpose most necessary, if the pillar stande one the grounde, and no steps vnder the Pedestall, in the which body of the Pedestall is demonstrated Ichnographia, where in I began, and also make and ende.

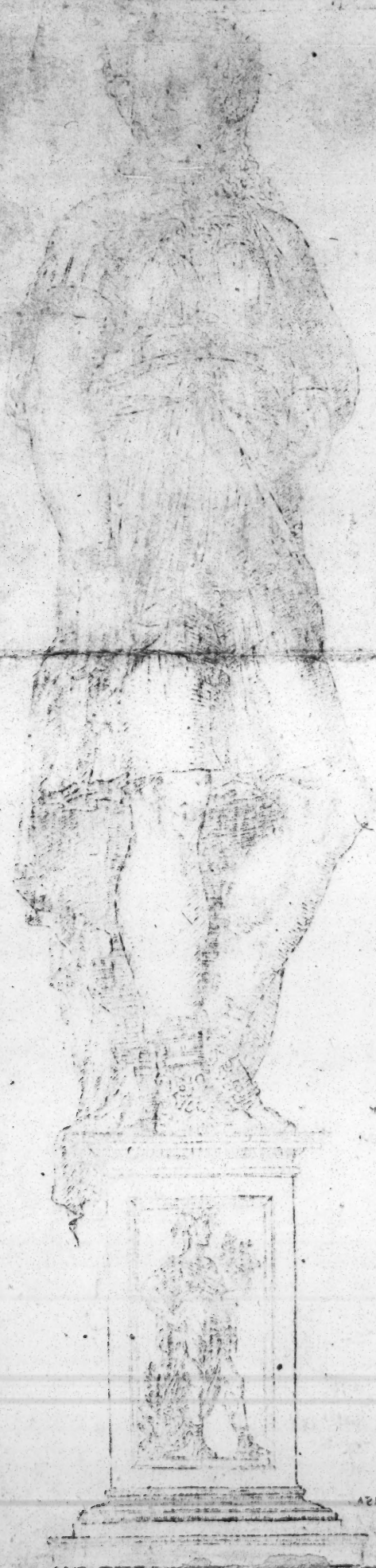
¶



CORYNTHIA.



C O R Y N T H I A



ASTRADAN. 4. TORV. 5.

HERE BEGINNETH THE PILLER

that was found in Corinthia, by Callimachus
the excellent Architecte of Co-
rynthe.



AO begin with the Pedestall of Corinthia, yee shall enter thus: the flat stone or body of the Pedestall shall be a square and two thyrde partes in hepght, the which is marked with A. whose hepght yee shall deuide into seuen partes, adde such a part vnto the base of the Pedestall, marked with B. and as much for the Coronix, whose marke is C. Then deuide the base of the Pedestall, marked with B. into seuen partes, geue one vnto Cymatium, marked with D. and one vnto Astragalus with his Regula, marked with E. Then geue 2. vnto Syma uersa, marked F. with his fillet: Then geue one parte vnto Torus, marked with G. the other 2. partes admit vnto the highest Plinthus, marked with H. the proiecture of this base is lyke vnto his hepght: the other Plinthus is added thereunto, the cause whereof is mencioned and declared before in Ionica: then deuide Coronix, marked with C. into ten partes, geue vnto Cymatium above marked with I. three partes, of the which his fillet shall haue one part: then admit also two partes to Corona, marked with K. and also 2. partes vnto Syma and his fillet, or edge marked with L. the other 2. partes geue vnto Cymatium with his edge marked with M. and the tenth part admit vnto Astragalus, and Regula, marked with N. vnder Cymatium, the proiecture yee shall make lyke vnto theyr hepght, sauing onely Corona, which ought to hange over two thyrde partes more then his hepght, the which is a beauty vnto the whole Coronix: and so endeth the measures, and proiectures there vnto belonging.

§ BASIS.



AOw yee shall finde the measures of the thickness of the piller, which is the Diameter, (as doth followe) deuide the bredth of the body of the Pedestall into 6. partes, whereof the Diameter, or thickness of the piller shall be four such partes, & the height of the piller shall be 9. Diameters, whereof the Capical shall haue 1. Diameter for his hepght, and also the height of the base shall be halfe a Diameter, which base is marked with O. whose hepght yee shall deuide into 4. partes, whereof the Plinthus, marked with P. occupieth 1. part: the other three partes deuide into five partes, geue vnto Torus above, which is marked with Q. one parte, and the Torus beneath shall be the fourth parte greater then the Torus above, and is marked with R. that which remaineth betwene the 2. Torus deuide into 2. partes, of the highest parte yee shall make Trochilus, marked with S. whereof the Astragalus shall be the sixte parte, and his edge shall be halfe his hepght, the other edge that lyeth vnder the high Torus, shall be in hepght the thyrde part more then the hepght of the other edge. The second part that remaineth is for the neathermost Trochilus or Scotia marked with T. whose Astragali shall be in hepght the fyrte parte of Trochilus, and his edge shall be half his hepght, the other edge that lyeth one the neathermost Torus, shall be in hepght 2. thyrde partes of the hepght of Astragali. the proiecture of this base is thus. If this piller stande vpon any other piller, then shall the proiecture thereof be lyke vnto the proiecture of the base of Ionica, and if this piller stand vpon the ground, or being alone by himselfe then shall this proiecture of the base be lyke the proiecture, of the base of Dorica, and thus endeth the base of Corinthia.

§ SCAPVS.

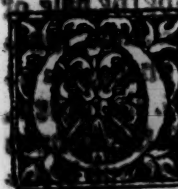


Apon the base or foote of the piller yee shall set Scapus, marked with V. whose hepght is 7. Diameters and a halfe, whose thickness is diminished the sixte part of the top of Scapus, vpon eyther syde halfe a parte, as is before sayd, vpon the thyrde part of the hepght of Scapus, yee shall make the halfe compass, through the which yee may synde a fayne diminishing as I haue sayd before in Toscana, Dorica, and Ionica. If this piller be garnished and filled with

The chiefe Groundes

filled wth Canalicoli, and Striges, which *Vitruvius* calleth Femora, there shalbe 28. in number round about the pillar: the measures of them I haue before rehered in the Ionica, sauing one ly from the third parte of the pillar downewardeg, Astragali bee made and set byright round about the pillar within the Canalicoli, the manner thereof you shall fynde in the grounde plot, the which standeth here betweene the 2. pillars, and is marked wth X. The proiecture of them doth aunswere iustly wth the thiknes of the pillar: at the top of the pillar shalbe made Astragalus and his edge, the which shalbe the twelfth part of a Diameter in heyghe. the proiecture thereof to match wth the pillar is diminished one tythe of side, and thus finisheth Scapus.

Vitruvius calleth the top of the pillar Capitall, and the body of the pillar Scapus. The Capitall is divided into 7. partes, admit one vnto Abacus, marked wth A. the which part yett shall be diuide into 2. partes, geue 1. vnto Cymatium and his edge, the other 2. partes, geue vnto Plinthus, the other 6. partes that remayned from the Abacus downewardeg, diuided into 7. partes, geue one part vnto the highest leaues, and also one other to the height of the middle leaues, the thyrde part is left for the heyghe of Clauicoli, *Vitruvius* calleth it in the making of the Capitall of Ionica, Voluta, and is in this Capitall marked wth B. being 1. v. hych goeth out of Caulis, and turneth to the 4. corners of the Abacus, and they be in number 8. round about the Capitall, the which cloeth together at the 4. corners of the Capitall, also there bee other smaller that are called Helices, the which spring out of that which is in the Bud of Caulis, and growe bpwards right vnder the Abacus, and haue but half the heyghe of the other greater Helices, or Voluta, and also 8. of them be round about growing also 2. and 2. together vnder the 4. forefronts of the Abacus, ouer the which standeth the flower or Rose in the middle of the Abacus whose height is equall wth the thiknes or height of Abacus being 4. Roses, or flowers in number in the 4. frontes of the Abacus. Also vnder the Abacus, is a certaine square edge named Chama whose heyghe is half so much as the Abacus is in heyghe, his proiecture aunswereth to the thiknes of the pillar or Scapus beneath: the which is the Diameter. Concerning thother proiectures, they begin thus. The proiecture of the Abacus aunwereth, and is lyke vnto the proiecture of the Plinthus of 1. base or foot of the pillar, and sayleth ouer somewhat more then the Plinthus, now to know how much the Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the base of the pillar, the which is shewed in the ground plot named Ichnographia, as is marked wth A. which ground is to be made thus. Make you a round compass, bying of the thiknes of 1. pillar, then make a square wythout that compass, and also make an other compass so greate as may be touching the 4. corners of the sayde square, also set 1. compass wythin an other square, touching the 4. sydes of the great compass. So done we shall come to 1. right ground a fashion of the Abacus, the which lyeth on the base or basket, that was found on the maydens tomb in *Cornet*, as before is rehered. Now let vs finishe and ende the ground plot of the Capitall: that space which is left betweene the two squares right in the middle of one of 1. sides, deuyde you into 4. partes: then take a payr of compasses, setting the one poynt of the compass, right in the corner of the great square being marked wth 5. and the other poynt of the compass bring vnto the other corner of that square marked wth 6. and so drawe downewardeg towardes 2. then bring that poynte of the compass bp agayne, and set it in the place that it came from, & bying downe the other poynt of the compass from 5. vnto 7. and there it shall make a crosse. then set the poynt of the compass in the middes of the crosse, and the other poynt of the compass set vpon the strike betweene the 2. squares, the which is marked wth 3. and so drawe wth the compass from 2. to 5. and agayne from 3. to 6. and hie all the other sides in like manner, and so though it yett shall know the true proiecture. Now to know whether this ground be byright or not, yett shall make a strike ouer thwarre the great square, from corner to corner, that lyne is named Diagonus, whose marke is C. being in length 2. Diameters. So done is 1. ground plot of this Capitall, byright & true, 1. which bringeth to it his true proiecture: also yett shall perceue in



Chus *Vitruvius* maketh mention in his fourth Booke and fyfte chapter, vpon the sayd Scapus, which is the body of the pillar, yett shall set the Capitall, being a Diameter in height and is marked wth Y. that height deuide into 7. partes, admit one vnto Abacus, marked wth A. the which part yett shall be diuide into 2. partes, geue 1. vnto Cymatium and his edge, the other 2. partes, geue vnto Plinthus, the other 6. partes that remayned from the Abacus downewardeg, diuided into 7. partes, geue one part vnto the highest leaues, and also one other to the height of the middle leaues, the thyrde part is left for the heyghe of Clauicoli, *Vitruvius* calleth it in the making of the Capitall of Ionica, Voluta, and is in this Capitall marked wth B. being 1. v. hych goeth out of Caulis, and turneth to the 4. corners of the Abacus, and they be in number 8. round about the Capitall, the which cloeth together at the 4. corners of the Capitall, also there bee other smaller that are called Helices, the which spring out of that which is in the Bud of Caulis, and growe bpwards right vnder the Abacus, and haue but half the heyghe of the other greater Helices, or Voluta, and also 8. of them be round about growing also 2. and 2. together vnder the 4. forefronts of the Abacus, ouer the which standeth the flower or Rose in the middle of the Abacus whose height is equall wth the thiknes or height of Abacus being 4. Roses, or flowers in number in the 4. frontes of the Abacus. Also vnder the Abacus, is a certaine square edge named Chama whose heyghe is half so much as the Abacus is in heyghe, his proiecture aunswereth to the thiknes of the pillar or Scapus beneath: the which is the Diameter. Concerning thother proiectures, they begin thus. The proiecture of the Abacus aunwereth, and is lyke vnto the proiecture of the Plinthus of 1. base or foot of the pillar, and sayleth ouer somewhat more then the Plinthus, now to know how much the Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the base of the pillar, the which is shewed in the ground plot named Ichnographia, as is marked wth A. which ground is to be made thus. Make you a round compass, bying of the thiknes of 1. pillar, then make a square wythout that compass, and also make an other compass so greate as may be touching the 4. corners of the sayde square, also set 1. compass wythin an other square, touching the 4. sydes of the great compass. So done we shall come to 1. right ground a fashion of the Abacus, the which lyeth on the base or basket, that was found on the maydens tomb in *Cornet*, as before is rehered. Now let vs finishe and ende the ground plot of the Capitall: that space which is left betweene the two squares right in the middle of one of 1. sides, deuyde you into 4. partes: then take a payr of compasses, setting the one poynt of the compass, right in the corner of the great square being marked wth 5. and the other poynt of the compass bring vnto the other corner of that square marked wth 6. and so drawe downewardeg towardes 2. then bring that poynte of the compass bp agayne, and set it in the place that it came from, & bying downe the other poynt of the compass from 5. vnto 7. and there it shall make a crosse. then set the poynt of the compass in the middes of the crosse, and the other poynt of the compass set vpon the strike betweene the 2. squares, the which is marked wth 3. and so drawe wth the compass from 2. to 5. and agayne from 3. to 6. and hie all the other sides in like manner, and so though it yett shall know the true proiecture. Now to know whether this ground be byright or not, yett shall make a strike ouer thwarre the great square, from corner to corner, that lyne is named Diagonus, whose marke is C. being in length 2. Diameters. So done is 1. ground plot of this Capitall, byright & true, 1. which bringeth to it his true proiecture: also yett shall perceue in

Ceine in this Capitall marked wth Y, that from the uttermost of the Abacus, marked wth A, is drawne a lyne by the syde of the Capitall, downewardes unto the Astragal that lyeth vnder the Capitall, whose proiecture is so much as the pillar is diminished on the one side, then shall the proiecture of the Volute or great Helice, marked wth B, touch the lyne which is drawn by the syde of the Capitall, the long leaues also vnder the Volute shall touche that lyne, and in like case the short leaues: so done you haue your right and perfect grounde and the true vprighte measures of this Capitall, wth all his proiectores: touching this pillar that standeth one the other syde, the which is antique: it standeth in an Arche triumphall, whose heyg^t is 29. modernelles, and 15. minutes, the length of which elle containeth 22. inches and a halfe. In Pantheon wth in Rome, and inuers other places in Italy are these pillars sounde standing in good estate. For this cause haue I set this Antique pillar here besyde that yee should perceyue the beauty which is in it, the which differeth little from the first inuention of *Vitruvius*. The body of this sayd pillar is garnished wth Canalicoli, and the number of them is 26. or 28. whose Capitall is a Diameter in heyg^t besyde the Abacus, and the Abacus added thereto is the seventh parte of a Diameter, his heyg^t to maintayne, the Antiques affirme, that the first Autho^r hath ment it thus, the Capitall to be a Diameter in heyg^t besyde the Abacus, the heyg^t thereof is before reherced: also as much as they haue added vnto the Capitall so much haue they diminished of the heyg^t of Scapus, so that the pillar remaineth yet a Diameter in heyg^t pea, and some hath added the seventh parte thereto. Neuertheles it is beautifull that they haue made, the other I doe leaue to the discreations of them which are, or wilbe masters in this worthy Science of Architecture. And thus finisheth the order of this Capitall

ARCHITRAUE, FRISE, AND CORNISH.



Stouching the Architraue, frise, and Cornish belonging to Corinthia, *Vitruvius* maketh no great mention thereof. Neuertheles he doth describe the beginning of Mutili to be necessary in all Mullers to be made as ye may perceyue by antique works or buildings. But this Architraue, frise and Cornish, shalbe lyke vnto that which was made for the Ionica, but vnto this Cornish is added Echinus, marked wth G, standing betwixt Denticuli and Corona, being in heyg^t lyke vnto the vndermost Fascia, marked wth D, the proiecture of the Cornish is increased so much as Echinus, is in heyg^t, also vnto the Architraue is added vnder the second Fascia, marked wth E. Astragalus, being in heyg^t the eighte parte of that Fascia, make also that Astragalus to be in heyg^t the eyght part of the highest Fascia, marked wth F, the which Astragalus, shalbe as it were certayne round Series, & the other Astragalus the lyeth vnder the middle Fascia shalbe wth then lyke a wreath: as concerning the frise it is to be ordered as before is mencioned in the measures of the Ionica, the proiecture of the foresayd Architraue, is before reherced in Ionica.

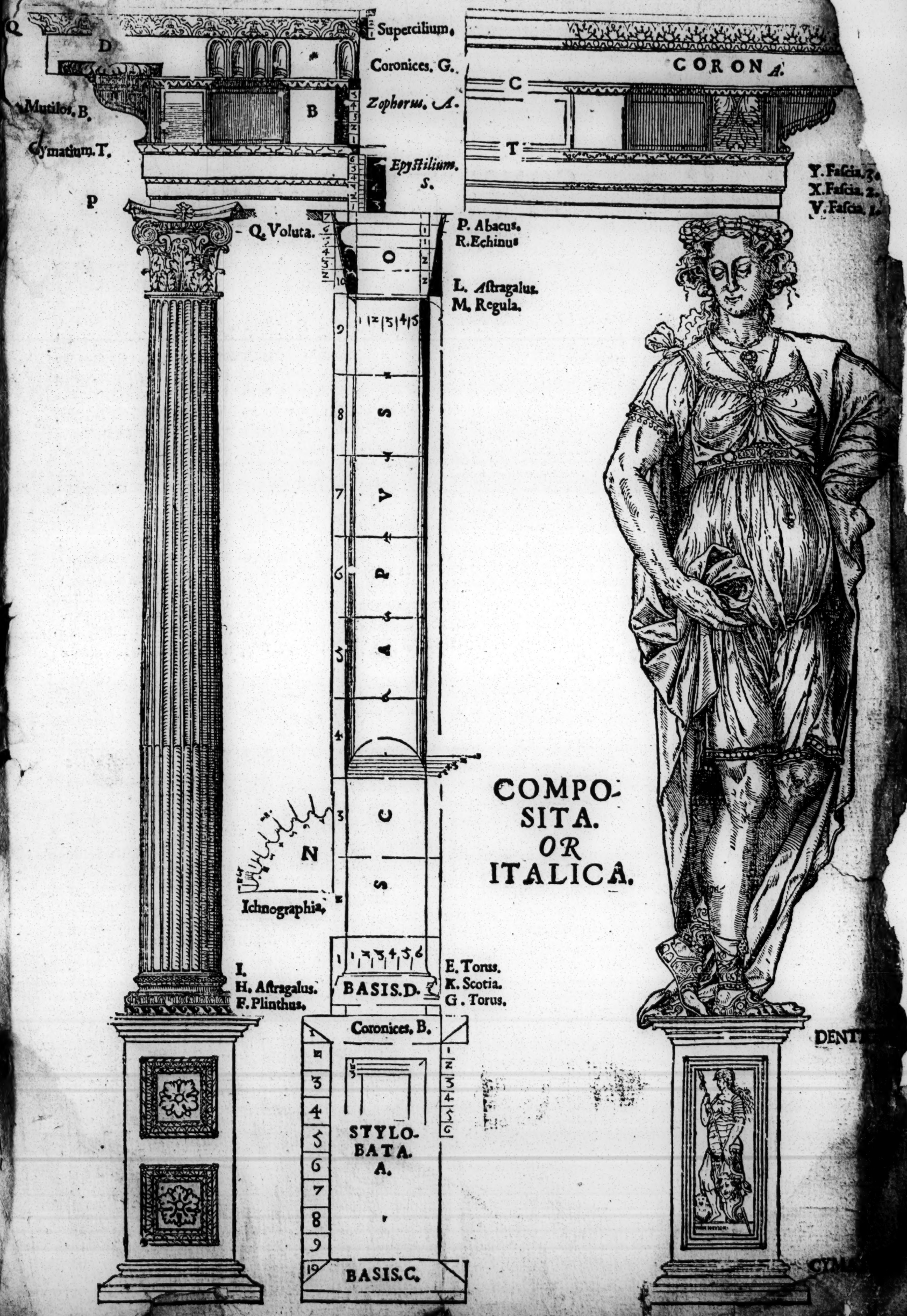
Now it behoueth to make mention of an other order & comen rule that the antiques here tofore haue vled in theyr tyme of buildinges appertayning to the whole Trabeations of the Corinthie, the measures is as hereafter followeth. Deuide the heyg^t of the pillar wth the Base, and Capitall into 4. partes, the which whole Trabeationes shalbe in heyg^t as much as 1. of the 4. partes of the heyg^t of the pillar, and the heyg^t deuide into 10. parts, whereof yee shall geue 3. vnto the heyg^t of Epistylum, the which we call Architraue, marked wth I. and also geue 3. vnto the heyg^t of Zophorus, which we call the frise, marked wth K. those 4. which remaine geue vnto the Cornish, which *Vitruvius* called Coronices, marked wth L. Concerning these 4. parts that are geuen vnto Corona, deuide you into 2. partes geue 1. vnto Cymatium marked wth M. and geue also 2. partes vnto Echinus, wth his edge, whose marke is N. and also geue two such partes vnto Mutili, which is also named Modiglians wth his Cymatium, marked wth O. also geue 2. of those partes vnto Corona, and his Cymatium, which is the fourth parte of Corona, and is marked wth P. and the other 2. partes geue vnto Syma, and his edge at the top, which is the eyght part of the whole Syma, which is marked wth Q. The proiecture, shalbe as before is reherced, sauing onely that Mutili shalbe hange ouer so farre as yee may conueniently, not hydinge or shadowinge hys Cymatium, the which doth answere ryghte to the proiecture

The chiefe Groundes

of Corona. *Vitruvius* Declareth also the whole height of the Trabeationes, to be the fifth part of the length of the pillar, and so he writeth that it was made in Theatrum, whereof he maketh mention in his fifth booke, and seventh chapter, this Trabeation is of that height, the which be spoke of, and is marked with H. Now as touching the other syde that standeth over the garnished pillar, that is also antique, it is enriched beautifully having in it Denticuli Echinus and also Muli, the which *Vitruvius* doth not also we, saying in his fourth booke, and second chapter, that Denticuli, and Muli ought not to stande, or be made in one Corniche or Coronix as we may perceiue by the other Coronices, for that which standeth in the myddes hath Muli, and Echinus, and hath not Denticuli, also the other Coronices that standeth over the Image hath in it Denticuli, and Echinus, but not Muli. So that which hath Muli hath not Denticuli, & the contrary that which hath Denticuli, must not have Muli: so that both these Coronices haue theyr alteration, yet both obserue the rule of *Vitruvius* to the thycke Coronix, that the antiques haue deuised in theyr buildinges, they haue added Mulos or Denticulos, according to theyr wylles and haue garnished it most triumphantly, as is manifest in diuers of theyr domiges. For the which they ought to be commended. For *Vitruvius* sayth, that Muli shalbe a necessary thing in all Coronices, and he teacheth also that Denticuli shoulde be obserued in Ionica, seeing that it may be furnished in Ionica, it is necessary to be obserued in Corinthia, and is made in Italy, to theyr commendation and fame, whose protectione thereby both more abounde in beauty. Thus end the measures, and the making of Corinthia.

Nexte I thinke it good to make a briefe rehearsal, returning to the place where I began at, and also for that here is added byuers things, in the three chaunges of the Trabeations, in English called architrave, Frieze, and Corniche, the first and highest is Regula, Syma, marked Q. Cymatium, Corona, marked P. Cymatium, Muli, marked O. Regula Echinus, marked G. Astragalus, and Apophigis, Denticuli, Cymatium, marked M. Zophorus, marked K. Epistilium, marked I. Cymatium Fascia marked F. tope his Astragalus, Fascia secunda marked E. Astragalus Fascia tertia, marked D. Caputuli, marked Y. Abacus marked A. Flos Voluta Maior, marked B. Voluta Minores, Folia Minora Caelis, Folia media, Folia ima, Columna, marked V. Astragalus, Apophigis superior et inferior. Basis marked O. Torus superior marked Q. Regula, Scotia superior, marked S. Regula Astragalus Primus, Astragalus Secundus, Regula, Trochilus marked T. Regula, Torus inferior, marked R. Plinthus marked P. Stylobata, Coronix marked C. Cymatium marked L. Corona, marked K. Syma marked I. Cymatium marked M. Astragalus et Apophigis marked N. Quadratum Proportionis super Bipartientis Tertia marked A. Basis to the same marked B. Cymatium Reuersa marked D. Astragalus marked E. Syma Reuersa, marked F. Torulus marked G. Plinthus marked H. Astragalus et Regula, Plinthus inferior: last of all Ichnographia, & ground plot, and foundation wherewith this work began and also endeth.

C * D



Supercilium,

Coronices, G.

Zophorus, A.

Epythilium, S.

P. Abacus.
R. Echinus

L. Astragalus.
M. Regula.

COMPOSITA.
OR
ITALICA.

BASIS, D.

E. Torus.
K. Scotia.
G. Torus.

Coronices, B.

STYLO-
BATA.
A.

BASIS, C.

CORONA

Y. Fascia, 3.
X. Fascia, 2.
V. Fascia, 1.

DENT

CD

The chiefe Groundes
COMPOSITA, OR ITALICA

*The triumphant piller, deuised by the Romaines,
and fetcheth hys compoundes out of all the other.*

before reherfed and written.

U * * D



His piller named Composita shall be tenne Diameters in heyght, the whych Dyameters are drawne ouerthwart the piller, whereof the Capitall is a whole Dyameter in heyght, and Spira, or base is halfe a Dyameter in heyght. Nowe as concerninge the measures of the Pedestall, the bredth of the square stone which is the bodye of the Pedestall shall bee Doubled in the heyght, whych Philander nameth the Quadrante of the double proportion whych is marked wryth A. whose heyght shalbe deuided into eyght partes, one such parte yee shall adde to the heyght of hys Coronix, marked wryth B. as much you shall adde vnto hys base marked wryth C. the other measures therein belonging shalbe as before is reherfed in the Corinthia, but in this base is added Cymatium whych lyeth betwene Astragalus, and the square of the Pedestall. Also Coronix is to be made as before is reherfed in Corinthia, but that in this, they haue added Denticulos, the whych lie betwene Cymatium and Echinus, through the whych it mounteth to a furth. r proiecture, the whych the Romaines haue done for the more pleasure of the eye. As touching the body of the Pedestall they haue garnished it beautifully after diuers sortes as by these finished figures, yee may perceiue. Nowe as the other Pedestalls before mentioned, were part d and deuided into so many partes as the pillers were Dyameters in heyght, so is this Pedestall ten partes in heyght, of the whych, the base occupieth the lowest parte, which is marked C. Also the double square occupieth eyght parts to his heyght, and the tenth part is admitted to Coronix marked wryth B.

§ BASIS, or SPIRA.



Eight, and directly vpon the middle of the Pedestall, shalbe set Spira, or the base of the piller marked with D. whose heyght shall bee a Modulus, or halfe the thickeesse of the piller, the whych heyght yee shall deuide into sixe partes, geue one parte vnto Torus aboue marked with E. the other fyue partes, shalbe deuided into thre partes geue one parte vnto Plinthus marked wryth F. the other two partes, you shall deuide into twelue parts whereof yee shall geue fyue parts vnto Torus the lowest marked with G. geue also two partes to the two Astragalus wryth the y rule, whose mark is H. & which edge or Regula, is in heyght, the one halfe of one Astragalus, geue also one parte vnto that, which is marked wryth I. some name it Echinus, but the garnishing thereof is not lyke Echinus, whych lyeth vnder the higher Torus, whose edge shalbe halfe a part. So that the highest Torus and Scotia marked wryth K. (the which the Greekes call Trochelon) bee very nigh of one heyght. The proiectures of this base are as before is reherfed in Corinthia.

§ SCAPVS.



He body of the piller shalbe 8. Diameters in heyght, the whych are drawne ouerthwart the piller. Nowe as touching the diminishing of the piller aboue, yee shall begin thus, vpon the third Dyameter there yee shall trie the middle of the piller vnder the Capitall. Then deuide the thickeesse of your piller into sixe partes that is, three one eche side of the middle of the piller, and yee shall set fyue such partes for the thickeesse of the piller vnder the Capitall, which shalbe two and a halfe on eche side of the pillers middle, from the whych thickeesse of the piller vnder the Capitall drawe

To both the sides downe wardes perpendicularly vpon the third Diameter, whereon
 make a halfe circle so great as it may be within the Diameter or thickness of the pillar.
 All make one each side a crosse ouer y perpendicular line, measure from y crosses down-
 es even vpon the strike of the halfe circle or compass to the ouerthwart strike vpon the
 Diameter, and deuide it into six partes, making 6. lines crossing ouer the halfe circle. And
 he shall begin to drawe from the lyne marked 2. in the half circle vnto the ouerthwart lyne at
 the top of the pillar marked with 2. and also from the lyne of the halfe circle 3. drawe vponwardes
 perpendicularly to the ouerthwart strike marked with 3. and so drawe vponwardes from 4. to
 the ouerthwart line marked 4. and so from 5. to 5. and also perpendicularly drawe from 6. to
 6. Then take a rule and drawe from Diameter vnto Diameter downe wardes, closing by the side
 of the pillar as you may perceiue by your figure, for I haue drawn and closed the one syde of
 the pillar, and the other side I haue left open, that yee shoulde playneely perceiue the working
 thereof, the height of the Diameter vnder the Capitall yee shall deuide into 12. partes, the higher
 part shalbe deuided into 3. equall partes, whereof yee shall geue 2. vnto Astragalus marked with
 L. and the third part shalbe geuen to the edge or Senta, which is marked with M. Also an other
 litle square edge, which lyeth vpon the base being at the lowest parte of Scapus shalbe in height
 like vnto Astragalus at the top of Scapus. Concerning the garnishing of the body of the pillar or
 Scapus, which our author calleth Canalicoli and Striges, the antiques haue deuised so many sun-
 dry sortes, that herein the beauty of them cannot be expressed. But among all other in Panthes-
 on, is a pillar thus deuised. There be Canalicoli, round about the pillar 24. in number, and each
 of them is deuided into nine partes, of the which partes 4. is geuen vnto that which our au-
 thor nameth Striges, vpon the which are made by right in the middle thereof Astragali, whose
 bredth is 2. of those 4. partes, the other 2. partes are left for Striges. So that vpon each side of
 the Astragali is left one part. The other 5. partes are left for Canalicoli, y which are hollowe in-
 wards. There is an other pillar y which standeth in *Basilica aelfera transitorio*, in Rome y which
 is made much after one fashion, but that the architect hath made his Canalicoli somewhat big-
 ger or larger. And that measure is thus. The pillar round about shalbe deuided into 28. or 32.
 partes, the occasion wherefore the number of those doth differ, is for the placing of the pillar,
 standing farre or nigh vnto the eye, for if this pillar stand farre from the eye, there shall bee in
 number 24. and at the most but 26. And if the pillar standeth nigh vnto the eye, there shalbe in
 number 28. or 30. and at the most, they made 32. round about the pillar. Nowe each of those
 partes shalbe deuided into 3. partes, let 2. of those partes be geuen to Canalicoli, the third part
 yee shall deuide into 4. partes, whereof yee shall geue 2. vnto Astragalus, and the other 2. that remayne
 geue vnto the Striges that stand on the side of the Astragalus, the bredth of each of them is a
 parte, as yee may perceiue by this Ichnographia, the which figure is, and standeth here betwene
 your 2. pillars, being your perfect grounde of the body of the pillar of Scapus, which is marked
 with N. Thus finishing the measures, the pfectures shalbe as is before declared in making
 of the other pillars.

CAPITALL.



At the top of Scapus, or pillar shalbe set the Capitall, whose height shalbe a diam-
 eter, in the which Capital Abacus with his long and short leaues, and his Canles,
 out of the which spring the smaller Helices, be a portion taken from Corinthia. Al-
 so they haue brought to passe in this Capita, Voluta, and Echinus, and Astragalus,
 with the rule, which is and are portions of Ionica. The measures of this Capi-
 tall are thus. From the pillar vponwardes to the top of the Capitall that is mar-
 ked with O. whose height is a diameter shalbe deuided into 7. partes, whereof one shalbe geuen
 to Abacus lying at the top of the Capitall, which is marked with P. the which partes, some Ar-
 chitectes haue added to the height of the Capitall, so that they haue made it to be in height a dia-
 meter and the seventh part of a diameter, as before is referred in the Capitall of Corinthia, but so
 much as they haue added to the height of the Capitall, so much haue they abated from y height
 of Scapus. Nowe of the foresayde 7. partes doe remayne yet six, the which shalbe reduc'd into 3.
 partes, the one shalbe geuen vnto the short leaues for they height, the second part shalbe ad-
 ded vnto

The chief Grounds

Ded into the height of the middle wall, and the top part unto Voluta marked by
 for the height of which is marked with R. Shall be found in the making of Voluta, as b
 mentioned in the 10th. The proiecture of the Voluta, whose mark is P. shall even to m
 is the proiecture of the Band, as the word is the lowest part of the Base of the pillar, even
 is as before said in the ground plot of the Column. This done drawe from the uttermost of the
 base, 10. Arches wardes along by the line of the Capitall, unto the uttermost of the Astragal
 line under the Capitall, whose proiecture shall be so much as it is in height, this done you shall
 drawe Voluta to touch the Base, that you shall drawe by the side of the Capitall, and also the
 middle and long leasur under Voluta shall have the proiecture to touch that lyne, and also
 the short leasur shall touch the same: This done you shall have the true measures and proiectures
 of the Capitall about the breadth and other beautiful parts belonging to this pillar, which
 hereafter more plainly shall appaere.



Of an other Authentike Piller, and a necessary companion to the before named Pillers, made by the Athenians to his perfection, named Atticurga.

Of this



Of this pillar Plinius maketh rehearsal, &c as he sayth is a corner pillar being four square, whose Diameter marked with A. (sayth hee) is lyke vnto the round pillars, whych he standeth by, but in the Diagonal lyne marked B. hee is thicker then the rounde pillars. It is that pillar which Vitruuius nameth Atticurga or Attica, made by the Athenians, the which Nation vbled also the measures of Corinthia in theyr pillars. So that the Capitall of this foresayde pillar is much like to the Capitall of Corinthia. The Spira, or base of the sayde Attica, wherewith also they vbled to garnish Corinthia; Vitruuius also witnesseth of such a pillar, declaring, and sayth, that Spira Attica should be lyke vnto Spira or base Ionica. Thus haue you all the manner & measures of pillars that any notable maisters of Architecture, or Authours thereof haue wrytten. As in order doe followe. Tuscanā containe the in height six Diameters: Dorica seuen Diameters in height. Ionica eyght Diameters in height. Corinthia, nyne Diameters in height, & Composita conteyneth ten Diameters in height. Now of this foresayd pillar Atticurga, I find no mention made of his heygth. But of the multitude of this Canalicoli, whych bee seuen on eyther side of the pillar. And as touching his heygth, whereof no mention is made, it is to be thought that he must beare such heygth as the rest of the pillars: for Vitruuius sayth that the highest pillar passeth not ten Diameters in height, so that his heygth may be agreeable to the height of those round pillars that are toynd wth hym, wherther they be Composita, or Corinthia, which I my selfe haue seene in Rome in the Arke triumphant of Seuerus, being toynd wth Composita: also in Pantheon where his threedyes playnly are seene, & fourth standing in the wal, the Capitall and base is lyke to the round pillars wherewith hee standeth being Corinthia. The proiecture of the base, was lyke vnto Spira Attica, the which is halfe a Modulus one eyther syde of the base & which Vitruuius more playnly at large declareth.

C. * D

The chaunge of the five Pillers orderly to bee used eche of them in his kynde; which order of buildinges bee named of Vitruuius as followeth, Picnostylos, Systylos, Diastylos, Areostylos, Eustylos, whose pictures insueth, demonstrated in order.



Nowe forsomuch as I haue reherfed the beginning and the Institution of this arte of Architecture, naming the wryters and authours of the sayd science, and declared the measures Geometrical thereto belonging in the Cy-metries, with all theyr garnishments: it is therefore also requisite to reherse and to let you vnderstand, by what meanes the order of the before named pillars shalbe altered in theyr standing, adding, or abating to or fro, euery of them accordingly as they shalbe placed, by which knowledge, or lyke knowledges many may come to the right perfection, vpon which occasion it shalbe declared, what mention Vitruuius doth make in the third booke, and second Chapter, and also the opinion of Sebastianus Serlius and other vpon the same, how farre and how nere the pillars shalbe set a sunder: saying that this order of Picnostylos ought thus to bee made, that whych is the space betwene the two pillars shalbe a Diameter and a halfe, the pillar being in heygth ten Diameters. Systylos is that which hath two Diameters betwixt the two pillars, whose heygth shalbe nine Diameters and a halfe. Diastylos shall thus be made, the pillars shall stande thre Diameters one from an other, whose heygth shalbe eyght Diameters and a halfe.

D. 1.

Areostylos

The chiefe Groundes

Areostylos is that which hath the space or bredth betwene the pillers 4. 5. or 6. Diameters, and at the furthest seuen Diameters, the which pillers commonly are eight Diameters in height: but in Eustylos the authours differ. the one sayth that his measure is like Diastyli, and the other sayth that it ought to be lyke Systyli, and so because Diastyli is eght Diameters and a halfe, and Systyli 9. and a halfe: therefore our authour hath made betwene them both an vniformity, and causeth Eustylos to be nine Diameters in height. This done Areostyli is eght Diameters in heygth. Diastyli eight Diameters and a halfe. Eustylos nine Diameters. Systyli nyne and a halfe, and Picnostyli tenne Diameters. Now lyke as Tuscana, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, and Composita, increase theire heightes by Diameters, so doe these fve here before rehersed, increase theye heygthes by Modul, or halfe Diameters, and you shall also garnishe and fashion them according to theyr lengthes, as I haue by theyr length shewed before theyr similitude and strength, which you shall see, and perceiue moze playnely in the demonstrations following.



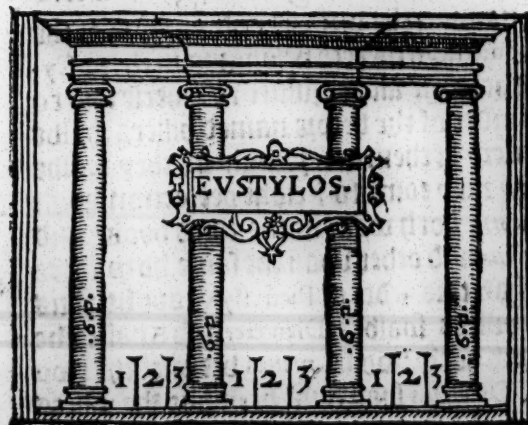
AREOSTYLOS.

Beginning with this fyrst being Areostylos, as *Cesarianus* sayth, ought to be in heygth eght Diameters, and the distaunce betwene the 2. pillers, to be 4. 5. or 6. Diameters as is before rehersed, which piller for his strength is likened or to be sembled vnto Tuscana, necessary for all foundations and fortifications both to wythstand great force, and supporte wayghty burdens, as the Maister Builder can vse him, whych is to be seene in diuers places in Italy, calling it Rustike, or roughe hewed stone, and in other places to be otherwise garnished.



DIASTYLOS.

The second order as I haue placed it, is that which *Vitruuius* called Diastylos, whose heygth (sayth hee) is eght Diameters and a halfe, and the distaunce betwene the two pillers ought to be 3. Diameters, or four at the furthest: which piller is likened vnto Dorica, made to his perfection in the temple of *Mars*: which also is a piller to garnishe Cityes, and Gates somewhat pleasaunt and stronge, as is to be seene in dyuers places, as also Gates of Pallaces wyth the better Galleries.



EVSTYLOS.

The thyrd order is that which *Vitruuius* calleth Eustylos, the which our Authour hath brought to a vniformity, saying that piller to be in height nine Diameters & the distance betwene the two pillers to be two Diameters and a quarter, as *Gulielme Philander* affirmeth, but at the furthest two Diameters and a halfe, or three which piller is likened vnto Ionica builded to his perfection in the temple of *Diana*, and *Apollo*, and to be vsed in many meane edifices to be garnished accordingly.

SISTY-

SISTYLOS.



The fourth order is that which *Vitruvius* calleth *Sistylos*, whose height (sayth hee) is nine Diameters and a halfe, whose pillars standeth distant one from the other two diameters, or two and a halfe at the furthest and after this maner it was made in the temple of *Fortune*, whych pillar is lykened vnto *Corinthia*, whose measures are slender and serueth to garnishe princes palaces, and for diuers other thinges necessary whych multitude needeth not to bee reherfed, but as tyme shall serue they may bee practised and brought in vze to dyuers bies most necessary.

PICNOSTYLOS.



The fiste and last order is that which *Vitruvius* calleth *Picnostylos*, whose height (sayth hee) is 10. Diameters, whose pillars standeth distant eche from other a Diameter & a halfe, or 2 at the furthest, & thus was it made in the Temple of *Venus*, which pillar is sembled or to bee compared vnto *Composita*, hauing in it the full beauty of all the foresayde measures & garnishmentes for all excellent artificers, beautifullly to set forth whether it be gold or silver, or other riche stone, or fyne woodes, in marketry, or imbossing, or caruing, as shall bee thought pleasaunt & necessary for noble & mighty Princes or for diuers other estates, louers of excellency or cunning.

¶ An other Rule geuen by *Vitruvius* for these three orders of pillars.
Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, to be used as followeth.

Now if you will begin with the order of *Dorica*, you shall deuide his height woth the base and Capitall into fiftene partes, one of those partes shalbe the height of $\frac{1}{2}$ base, & as much vnto the height of $\frac{1}{2}$ Capitall, whych shall be the *Modulus* of the worke. If it shall be the order of *Ionica*, you shal deuide the height of the scapus with the base and Capital into eight parts and a halfe, & one of those parts shalbe the diameter of the whole work, whose base shalbe a *Modulus* in height, his Capitall shalbe as before is reherfed in *Ionica*: also if you will make an order of *Corinthia*, yee shall make it as I haue now reherfed of this last pillar, sauing onely $\frac{1}{2}$ in steade of the Capitall of *Ionica* yee shall set the Capitall of *Corinthia*, which is a diameter in height. Nowe yee shall vnderstand that *Vitruvius* doth not will *Dorica*, *Ionica*, and *Corinthia* to stand one vpon another, but he willerth the edifice to be all of *Dorica*, or els of *Ionica*, or all of *Corinthia*, and they to stand one vpon an other, alway diminishing, so that $\frac{1}{2}$ higher they stand, the lesser or slenderer they must bee, for (as he sayth) a tree is no where so great as at the ground, and so groweth smaller and smaller vpwordes vnto the top: likewise hee willerth the lowest pillar to bee strongest made vpon the measure.

¶ Heere is

The chiefe Groundes

Here is an other necessary Rule appoynted of Vitruuius for the diminishing of Scapus, vnder the Capitall by the increasing of his heighr.

fores.	diam.	par.
15	6	5
20	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	7	6
40	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	8	7
60	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
70	9	8
80	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
90	10	9
100	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
110	11	10



Vitruuius, in his thirde booke and thirde Chapter, sayth thus: if Scapus amounte in height from fiftene foote vnto twenty, the Diameter is to be deuided into fyre partes and a halfe, and the thiknes of the piller vnder the Capitall shalbe fyue and a halfe. And if Scapus amounte from twenty vnto thirty foote, then shall the Diameter be deuided into seuen partes, whereof fyre partes shalbe the thiknes of the piller vnder the Capitall and so augmenting and diminishing after this order vntill Scapus, if it were possible, should amount to the number of C X. foote which is the ende of this table that standeth here besyde, wherein yee may perceiue in euery ten foote increasing in heghr, doth shew the thiknes of Scapus vnder the Capitall, so that the C X. foote in heghr of Scapus the Diameter to be deuided into eleuen partes, then shalbe the thiknes of Scapus vnder the Capitall ten of those eleuen partes, and so forth if neede shall require.

Another example to be obserued very necessary for the maister builder or Architecte, that is for the enlarging of the Epistilium, when the piller amounteth to certayne heigktes.

15	13	12
20	13	12
25	12	12
30	12	12
35	11	12
40	11	12
45	10	12
50	10	12
55	9	12
60	9	12



Vitruuius in the latter ende of his thirde booke declaring when the piller, that is to say base Scapus, and Capitall amounteth from fyfene foote to twenty foote in heghr, then shall the heghr of the whole piller be deuided into thirtene partes, one such a parte shalbe the heghr of Epistilium, also if the piller doe increase from twenty to twenty fyue foote, then shall the piller be deuided into twelue partes and a halfe, whereof the heghr of the Epistilium shall occupy one such parte, also if the piller surmount from twenty fyue to thirty, the heghr of the piller must be deuided into twelue partes, whereof the heghr of the Epistilium shall occupy one such parte, and so forth as the colunne increaseth in heghr, so increaseth the height of Epistilium, as in this table is euidently discussed, the increasing from fyfene to sixty foote increased by fyue at once, the wher piller of sixty foote in height shall be deuided into nine partes, whereof the Epistilium occupieth for his heghr one such parte, and so passing forward as necessity shall require in order as is before mentioned.

There be

There bee also diuers other orders of measures and example that the Antiques alwayes
 bled in theyr tymes, which should be to tedious for the hearer, and to long for the Reader, ha-
 uinge no figures out of the which springeth both desyre, and also Encouragemente to the
 same. Thus ending this treatie of the Introduction and measures of these foresayde pillars,
 which are the originall, first grounds, and entring into this noble science of Architecture, prac-
 tised and allowed by right mighty and worthy Potentates, and Emperoures for perpetuall
 memory of theyr victorious and triumphant seates, the Elegance thereof of all antiquity hath
 bene and yet presently is as a perfect example and a myrrour to beholde, learne, and take true
 measures, as well to all such as delight in durable Edifices and buildings, as also to all noble
 Personages and Architects, which do or shall take pleasure to Erect and bulde the lyke
 to any beauty and perfection, according to the deuise and myndes of the foresayd
 Authours *Vitruuius & Sebastianus Serlius*, to whom vndoubtedly the prayse
 and commendation is chiefly to be attributed & geuen, I submit my
 trausale vnto all other that in any parte be, or shalbe of moze
 perfect and deeper learning, knowledge, and experience,
 and of lyke well willing affection, where with
 I do offer this my pooze attempt,
 and small trausales.



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